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[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, FIVEPENCE.]

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE news from India is of the gravest character. The revolt has not been suppressed; the mutiny has extended to several regiments which were not affected at the date of the previous mail; there have been lost to our arms no fewer than 28,000 men, who are either in open rebellion against our authority or have dispersed and returned to their homes; and Delhi, the head-quarters of the rebels, after remaining a month in their possession, is still theirs. This is one side of the melancholy story. On the other, we find that the native potentates, with the sole exception of the King of Delhi, who has acted under compulsion, have remained faithful in their allegiance; that the mutiny is confined to the one Presidency where it originated; that the mutineers are not commanded by any one of note or eminence; that they have, in fact, no directing head, no general, no chief, but such as hazard supplies; that the measures of our commanders have been prompt and energetic; that the rebels have accepted battle outside the walls of Delhi, and have been defeated with the loss of twenty-six guns; and that, when the mail left, the remainder of them were shut up in Delhi itself, which had no means of making any prolonged or effective resistance to the British troops who were preparing to assault it. When we add the fact that General Anson has been removed by death, and that Sir Patrick Grant, a general of great talent and large experience, and a statesman thoroughly acquainted with India, has temporarily assumed the chief command, we have presented to our readers a brief yet accurate epitome of the last and yet unended chapter in our Indian annals. The pessimist may find in it sufficient to justify his melancholy foreboding that the great prize of India is about to slip from our grasp; while even the optimist must confess that the crisis is

one of no common magnitude, and that not only skill and energy, but good fortune, are necessary to surmount the danger, and restore the supremacy of our arms, and the respect and allegiance of the native population.

At home the Government does not deceive itself on the urgency and vital importance of the subject. It acknowledges by its acts, if not exactly by the words of those who speak for it in Parliament, that nothing less is involved in the issue of the conflict than our retention of India and our place in the world. Our Indian authorities are of the same opinion; and, with concord between both, the country may, without undue anxiety, look for the next advices to inform it that the mutiny has been quenched, and that such a terrible example has been made as will strengthen our friends, confirm in their allegiance the wavering and disaffected, and deter our foes from taking part against us, whomsoever may be their instigators. Fourteen thousand troops are, or speedily will be, on their way from England to India; and six, perhaps ten, thousand more will follow with all possible speed. A portion of the reinforcements destined for China have been diverted to the point of more pressing danger—orders to that effect having already been given by the Governor-General of India. All these measures are of a character to inspire confidence.

The selection of the gallant Sir Colin Campbell for the chief command has had a good effect in England. Whether it will have an equally good effect in India remains to be seen. The departure of that officer at less than twenty-four hours' notice is also of good augury. The fact is an additional proof, that in the day of danger true men are always to be found to fight the battles of their country, and to sacrifice their private convenience at the call of patriotism and duty. Sir Colin has not yet been tried in a chief command; but his name, like that of the late Sir Charles

Napier, is a tower of strength. If he arrive safely, and find work to do, the country may depend that he will do it. The honour of Great Britain will not tarnish in his hands; and even, as we fervently hope will be the case, if Sir Patrick Grant shall have trodden out the flame of mutiny before he arrives, there will be much to do before either our military or civil officials can sit down and say that there is no longer any danger. After the suppression of the revolt, and the punishment of the ringleaders, if any such there be beyond the men whom the chances of an hour or of a minute may cast into the position of this terrible responsibility, the work of reconstruction and regeneration will commence. There must be no smouldering discontent left unnoticed and unsuspected in the minds of the native soldiery to break forth a second time. What the Sword of Might has gained, the Sword of Right must preserve. If To-day be the day of retribution on those who have done evil, To-morrow must be the day of justice to the whole population of India. That there has been injustice is painfully evident from the very fact of a widely-spread insurrection without a chief to guide it. The spontaneity of the combustion shows the phosporic rottenness that must have produced it.

The country will take warning by this peril. Let us hope that our statesmen, our leaders of parties, our men in high position will take warning by it also; and remember that when England is engaged in a war she must put her heart into it, and do earnestly, thoroughly, and unflinchingly the work that is to be done. Had our rulers done so in the lately-ended war against Russia;—had they taken counsel of the indomitable spirit and sound sense of the nation, instead of allowing themselves to be made the cat's-paws of rival ambitions and interests not altogether identical with those of England;—had they struck at Russia as if they meant to do her an injury;—had they



"THE HALL OF JUSTICE" AT DELHI.—(SEE PAGE 58.)



followed up their first successes to their legitimate issues; and had they done what was proper to be done, without fear of the consequences, leaving them to Heaven and the conscience of mankind, it is highly probable that in this year of 1857 we should not have had to fight three separate fights throughout the length of Asia. Out of our hesitations and impolitic tenderness to Russia sprang the unsatisfactory war against Persia. From the same source, there is but too much reason to believe, sprang our dispute with the miserable Governor of Canton. And, if Russian agents have not fomented the disaffection and excited the revolt in India, Russian cunning has been at fault, and Russian diplomacy has for once not taken revenge in peace for the humiliations of war. The conduct of the hostilities necessary to preserve the independence of Turkey, and our hasty patching up of the inadequate peace of Paris, in obedience to Parisian necessities rather than to English policy, taught Russia to hate us, not to fear us. To move all Asia is a slow process; and it is probable that the perturbations which either now or lately have taken place in Persia, India, and China, date from the period when our fleets were powerless to take Cronstadt, and our armies to take Sebastopol. If we have brought these and other difficulties upon ourselves by the want of energy on the part of men in power—when energy was the one thing needful, and was not wanting on the part of the nation—we ought, at all events, to profit by the lesson of experience in the present case. England will this time prove true to herself; and, being true to herself, she will be strong enough, rich enough, and united enough, to fight her own battles against all opponents, whether they be internal rebels or foreign foes, or both in combination.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The result of the re-elections in the French capital still forms a lively topic with the Parisians. What renders the success achieved by the Opposition so startling is that, having concentrated its strength upon Messrs. Olivier and Darimon, it defeated both the Government candidates; although in the previous trial each of the latter had mustered separately more votes than the two candidates opposed to him united—showing that the Government, despite of its most strenuous efforts, lost ground as the contest proceeded; and it is easy to conceive that the example of Paris will influence very materially any future departmental elections. The Government has manifested considerable anxiety to qualify and explain away the untoward result of the late elections in Paris.

The *Moniteur* of Friday, the 10th inst., has the following:—

All the electoral colleges of France having concluded their operations, the table of votes, checked by the official *procès verbaux* received this day from the Minister of the Interior, and completed by the elections of the 5th and 6th July, gives the following definitive result:—Registered electors, 9,435,955; voters, 6,136,664; for the Government, 5,471,888; for the Opposition, 571,859; lost votes, 92,917. The amount recorded for the Government is thus composed—5,200,101 given to official candidates, and 271,787 given to those who do not belong to the Opposition. During the twenty days which constitute, according to our laws, the period of electoral preparation, perfect liberty has been allowed to the citizens to forward the interest of their candidates, and to the journals to discuss their merits.

The struggle having terminated, and a majority of more than five millions of suffrages having demonstrated the sentiments of the country, this ought to terminate discussions which henceforth cannot but uselessly excite the public mind.

Despatches have reached Paris from Algeria to the 8th inst. They report that the division of General MacMahon had placed itself in communication with that of General Maissiat, which, by order of the Governor-General, had attacked the Col de Chellata on the east. General Maissiat had met with a very stubborn resistance, but all the positions of the Kabyles were carried in several successive attacks, reflecting the highest honour on the French troops engaged. General Renault had encamped in the midst of the Beni-Meguellet; and Marshal Vaillant had no doubt that he should promptly receive the submission of every tribe in the country.

ITALY.

A supplement of the Neapolitan official journal of the 5th inst. announces that the insurgent band of Sapri was attacked at Padula by the Civic Guards, the gendarmerie, and the 7th Regiment of Chasseurs. One hundred insurgents were killed, thirty wounded, and many taken prisoners. Almost all the insurgents who had fled were in custody. Calabria was tranquil. The official journal contains a high eulogium addressed to the Civic Guards, who had left the labours of the harvest to take up arms. Later intelligence from Naples (to the 9th inst.) states that the Two Sicilies are tranquil; nevertheless the Neapolitan funds have not risen. The official journal says that the insurgents who escaped from the combat of Padula were attacked the next day near Sanza, by the Urban Guard, the 11th Chasseurs, and the inhabitants. The remnant of the band lost thirty men, and all the rest were made prisoners. The official journal thanks the army and navy for their aid. The steamer *Cagliari* has been brought into Naples, and a detachment of gendarmerie placed on board her. The captain of the vessel has undergone an examination, at which he protested his good faith, and declared that both he and his crew had acted from compulsion. The sailors were afterwards interrogated separately, and they all made a similar declaration. The investigation into the affair is going on with the utmost minuteness.

A letter from Genoa of the 9th inst. states that arrests continue to be made in that city. Among the last arrested is Alberto Mario, a Venetian refugee. The Sardinian Minister of the Interior has stated to the Senate that the arms seized at Genoa were 500 muskets, 20 pistols, and 240 stilettoes. Several persons arriving from Genoa have been arrested at Turin and Nice, as being directly or indirectly implicated in the late movement. The garrison of Genoa is to be considerably increased.

A funeral service was celebrated on the 7th inst. at Leghorn for the soldiers killed during the late disturbances. The troops were drawn up on the Piazza d'Armi. The hereditary Prince of Tuscany, accompanied by General Ferrari and a numerous staff, proceeded to the cathedral, where he heard mass, after which the funeral service was celebrated in his presence. His Highness afterwards reviewed the troops.

AMERICA.

We learn from Washington that the instructions relative to the operations of the troops now detailed for Utah have been completed. It is designed by the Government to create a separate military department of the territory, under the command of General Harney, who will have a force of nearly 3000 men fully equipped as an army in the field.

The Hon. Wm. F. Venables, of North Carolina, will leave for Aspinwall on Monday next, en route for Guatemala, to perform the duties of United States' Minister, resident near the Government of that Republic.

The *New York Times* of the 1st inst. says that, as soon as an interview between the Administration and Mr. Bowlin, U.S. Minister to Bogota, is had, the Government will immediately decide on the course to be pursued with New Granada, which will be of the most determined and summary character, if an amicable adjustment is not entertained.

From Bogota we learn that no advances had been made by President Ospina towards a resumption of negotiations on the pending questions between the United States and New Granada. General Mosquera had introduced a bill into the Senate of that Republic authorising the President to negotiate for the settlement of these difficulties, and for the future security of the transit by the Panama route, and also to establish a federal judicial district court at that city, in order to prevent foreigners from being subjected to the possibly partial decisions of the local tribunals.

AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail brings us news from Melbourne to the 21st of April, by a vessel which arrived at Singapore on the 27th of May; but this is superseded by the arrival of the clipper-ship *James Baines*

at Liverpool, with later advices from Melbourne, her dates being to the 26th April. She has 60,314 oz. of gold on freight, and brings 163 passengers.

The *Great Britain* and *Lightning*, from Liverpool, had arrived at Melbourne, the former in sixty-one days and the latter in seventy days. The overland mail from England, to the 24th February, had not arrived, though six days overdue.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the leader of the new Ministry in Victoria, had tendered his resignation, having been defeated in the House of Assembly by thirty-four against nineteen, on a motion for a vote of "want of confidence," proposed by Mr. Fellows, whom he recommended as his successor. Sir Henry Barkly, however, sent for Mr. Haines, who declined the task of forming an Administration, and Mr. McCulloch received the appointment.

The weekly average of the quantity of gold received from the gold fields, up to April 24, was 37,307 oz.

CHINA.

In Hong-Kong (states the *Overland China Mail* of May 25) we have had nothing more exciting than the execution of the murderer Ho Apo. The utmost quietude prevails in the colony.

Of intelligence of warlike proceedings in the Canton river we have none beyond preparations for an attack, in the course of the week, upon the fleets of junks stationed in the various creeks, but more especially upon that known as Patsheen Creek, where Government dockyards and large quantities of stores exist for the building and equipment of junks. The management of the expedition, we are told, is to be intrusted to Commodore Elliot. A gun weighing 9½ tons, which had been landed on the bank for the protection of the fire-boat, was, on the morning of the 10th, found to have disappeared; but was afterwards discovered concealed under a heap of grass some sixty yards from where it had been placed the previous evening. It must have been taken at least forty men to remove it. A small thickly-wooded island close to her Majesty's sloop *Elk*, which might have sheltered an attacking party, has been cleared by order of Captain Hamilton, and all the trees cut down.

In the city itself famine prevails to an alarming extent. The gentry have agents here and in Macao purchasing rice for the supply of soup-kitchens that have been opened in various parts of the city for the relief of the sufferers.

We understand the tenders for raising her Majesty's ship *Raleigh* were very high—from 40,000 dols. to 50,000 dols. It is likely she will be sold where she now lies; and Commodore Keppel will hoist his flag on board one of the vessels in the harbour, the Admiral being desirous at the present time to have the services of such an officer as Commodore Keppel.

His Excellency Sir John Bowring has intimated that he has been informed by Lord Clarendon that compensation for losses lately sustained by British subjects will be demanded from the Chinese Government.

The mail steamer *Singapore* arrived at Singapore on the 3rd of June, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Elgin, Gen. Ashburnham, and their respective staffs. Lord Elgin was to remain a guest of the Governor until the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Siannon*, when his Excellency would proceed to China.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE

OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1857

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (88 feet sea level) corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
July 9	29.878	65.4	48.4	55.3	56.5	51.0	62.8	56.3	N.W.	10	0.000
" 10	29.903	72.1	47.1	61.5	64.6	59.4	71.0	62.4	S.W.	10	0.000
" 11	30.003	73.3	47.3	62.7	65.8	61.5	71.4	63.3	W.	7	0.000
" 12	30.247	79.3	51.8	67.4	68.5	63.8	78.4	66.8	W. S.W.	3	0.000
" 13	30.319	75.8	53.2	66.6	70.2	63.2	75.4	65.7	S.W.	0	0.000
" 14	30.333	79.4	51.1	67.6	70.8	65.7	77.2	70.8	sw. sw.	3	0.000
" 15	30.072	81.5	53.4	70.1	73.1	66.8	80.3	65.8	N.W.	0	0.000
Means	30.108	75.3	50.3	64.5	67.2	61.6	73.8	64.4			0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 34.4 deg.

A dense mist lay about the horizon on the morning of the 14th. The wind was blowing rather coldly from the N.W. on the 9th. The sky has been very clear during the evenings and nights since July 11, but was previously much overcast. On the evenings of the 13th and 14th several faint crimson streaks were noticed in the N.W. after sunset (like rays from the setting sun), the sky appearing clear at the time. No rain has fallen during the last seven days. The barometer was falling rapidly on the night of the 14th and day of the 15th: at 7 p.m. of the latter date the corrected reading was 29.922 inches.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M	
		Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		Movement in 24 hours.
July	8	29.956	55.3	44.7	70	6	46.6	63.7	WSW. WNW.	217	.002
	9	29.887	60.5	47.4	64	7	47.3	70.4	WNW. N.	308	.000
	10	29.944	61.9	51.8	71	6	51.6	72.8	SSW.	248	.000
	11	30.059	63.2	54.9	76	6	56.8	72.4	WSW. WNW.	226	.039
	12	30.272	69.4	56.9	66	0	53.5	79.7	SW.	194	.002
	13	30.315	68.6	55.1	64	2	54.2	78.4	SW. WNW.	175	.000
	14	30.226	71.9	58.2	64	2	54.8	83.8	NNE. SSW.	101	.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. Adley, to Rudbaxton, Pembrokeshire; Rev. R. T. Branson, to Testerton, near Fakenham, Norfolk; Rev. J. Davies, to Walsoken, near Wisbeach; Rev. L. W. Heath, to Bagthorpe, Norfolk; Rev. T. H. Massey, to Faringdon, near Alton, Hampshire; Rev. W. Nicoletts, to Chipstable, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Stanton, to Braeborough, near Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Carlyon, to St. Merry, Cornwall; Rev. J. Foxley, to Market Weighton; Rev. N. Manning, to Hoee, near Battle, Sussex; Rev. G. Maughan, to East Kirkby, Lincolnshire; Rev. S. H. Russell, to Charlbury, Oxfordshire; Rev. G. W. Spooner, to Inglesham, near Lecklade; Rev. E. Wilson, to Hunslet, Leeds; Rev. T. Wren, to Heybridge, Essex; Rev. H. J. G. Young, to Hollisley, Suffolk. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Bardsley, to St. Philip's, Manchester; Rev. G. L. Cole, to Thorn St. Margaret, Somerset; Rev. W. C. Dudley, to St. John the Evangelist, Ashton Hayes, Cheshire; Rev. J. Eddowes, to St. Jude's Church, Bradford; Rev. H. A. Feilden, to Smallwood, Cheshire; Rev. B. Haslewood, to Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire; Rev. F. Perry, to Christchurch, Rotherhithe, Surrey; Rev. A. Taylor, to Long Sutton, near Odiham, Hampshire; Rev. S. J. Watson, to Shepley, near Huddersfield.

CONVOCATION.—On Friday, the 10th inst., the two Houses of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury met at Westminster—the members of the Upper House in Queen Anne's Bounty Office, and the members of the Lower House in the Jerusalem Chamber. Much of the business transacted was of a formal character—such as the presentation of reports, giving notices of motion, &c. This year, however, Convocation has shown symptoms of vitality in a greatly-increased degree. Among the papers presented and read was a report from the committee of the Upper House appointed to consider the most desirable methods for extending and sustaining the missionary efforts of the Church, at home and abroad. The report is full of able suggestions on topics of great interest to the clergy. At the end of the day's sitting both Houses prorogued to the 25th of next month.

At a Convocation held at Cambridge on Wednesday the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by Royal mandate, was conferred upon the Rev. Matthew Blagden Hale, of Trinity College, Bishop-Designate of Perth, Western Australia.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The persons lately arrested for an attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French will be tried at the Court of Assizes early in August. They are all Italians, three men and one woman.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Richard Van der Spar as Consul at Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and of Mr. William Thomson as Consul at Southampton for the United States of America.

Lord Ebrington's prize scheme has fallen to the ground for want of competition among the farmers' sons. For the examination of this year only one candidate presented himself.

The French steamer *Countess Emilie*, Captain Rosse, of and from Dunkirk for Glasgow, burst her boiler off Falmouth last week. The chief engineer and stoker were sadly burnt.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the honour of the Order of the Lion and Sun, with the title of Khan, upon Captain H. B. Lynch, C.B., in token of his regard for the manner in which Captain Lynch brought about the treaty of peace between this country and Persia.

According to a letter from Honolulu of Feb. 8, Kamehameha IV., King of the Sandwich Islands, was raised to the grade of Master in the masonic lodge instituted there in 1842.

The number of acres under cultivation for hops in England this year amounts to 54,527, against 57,757½ in 1856. The amount of duty charged is £438,850, the average amount per acre being £3 19s. 3d.

The contract for coals for all the public offices in London, which has hitherto been annually made by the Commissariat Department at the Treasury, has now been placed under the control of the Office of Works. The annual expenditure for coal and firewood in the public offices in London is £210,000.

On the occasion of the birth of an hereditary Prince the Grand Duke of Baden has published an amnesty in favour of the individuals accused of or condemned for political offences during the events of 1848 and 1849.

The publication of the new Russian Customs Tariff has already produced excellent effects in the adjoining provinces of Prussia and Austria, and led to an immense activity in the commerce of those places with Russia.

The 114th Wesleyan Methodist Conference commences in Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool, on Thursday: it will extend, probably, over twenty days. The great day, or Conference Sunday, as it is termed, falls on the 2nd of August.

A baker in Paris last week produced a loaf made from new wheat. This shows the harvest to be very early—at least three weeks earlier than it was last year.

A royal sturgeon was caught in Southampton Water, near Calshot Castle, on Friday week. It was five feet long, and weighed about fifty pounds. A sturgeon was caught in Southampton Water, near Redbridge, a short time since, which weighed 200 pounds.

The Academy of the Beaux Arts, Paris, in its sitting of Saturday, unanimously elected Prince Napoleon as Academician in the room of the late Marquis de Pastoret.

The first bunch of ripe grapes was plucked last week at Osterspey, in Nassau. In the famous year of 1811 the first bunch was picked only on the 13th of July, so that the most sanguine hopes may be entertained of this year's vintage.

The steamer *Erin* (which left Bombay for China on the 1st of June) was totally wrecked at Calcutta, forty miles northward of Galle, on the 6th of June. The passengers, crew, and mails were all saved, as were also the specie, and 400 to 500 chests of opium.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels says:—"After the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Osborne, Queen Victoria, we are assured, will pass a fortnight at Compiègne. Her Majesty's visit will, however, not have any official character, and she will not come to Paris."

The French Minister of War has determined that the troops on active service shall this year, as during former years, be placed at the disposal of farmers who may have need of their services for agricultural purposes, for want of a sufficient number of civilians.

The two French architects, Crepinet and Hazeville, who carried away prizes in the "plans for public offices," are both very young men, and are at present employed as inspectors of the buildings in the Louvre.

Melons from the plain of the Metidja, in Algeria, have for some days past been offered for sale in Paris. They are of large size and good quality.

The Burgomaster of Brussels on Tuesday morning read from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville in that city the bans of marriage between the Archduke Maximilian of Austria and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. A similar ceremony was to take place the same day at Vienna.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his fourth and last reception for the season on Saturday last, at the Vice-regal Lodge, which was attended by upwards of 700 of the nobility and gentry.

The following passage, relating to the French scheme of African emigration, is from a letter of Lloyd's agent at Fernando Po to the Committee of Lloyd's:—"May 22. The French transport-ship *Phœnix* arrived from Lagos with 300 Kroomoys on board, bound to Martinique and Cayenne. She sailed 27th ult."

Last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On the three free days, 5951; one free evening, 3125. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1265; one students' evening, 545. Total, 10,886.

It is notified by the Board of Trade that the Portuguese Government has declared the port of Moosamedes open to the trade of foreign nations, upon the same terms as the ports of Loando and Benguela, as respects the duties on imported goods and merchandise.

The Mediterranean Extension (Malta and Corfu) Submarine Cable, in course of manufacture, is to join at Cagliari, and will be laid down and delivered over to the company in October next, by the contractors, when a saving of four or five days will be effected over the route from India via Marseilles.

The Diet of Oldenburg not being in sufficient number to continue its deliberations has been prorogued to the 29th September, and in the meantime elections will take place to replace the Deputies who have resigned.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Bouverie Alleyne to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of St. Vincent.

According to a bill just passed by the Diet of Saxe-Weimar the system of substitutes in the army, which was abolished in 1850, is again allowed. The price is fixed at 200 thalers, but that sum may be increased according to circumstances. These 200 thalers must be paid into the substitutes' office, and will bear an interest of 3½ per cent., which, with the principal, will be paid to the substitute at the expiration of his period of service.

A meeting (adjourned from June 26) was held on Tuesday at the Euston-square Railway station to authorise the construction of a railway from Castle Douglas, in the stewardry of Kirkcubright, to Portpatrick, in the county of Wigton.

It is again announced that the Duke de Grammont, French Minister at Turin, is to be appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in the place of the Count de Morny.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday a petition was opened on behalf of the assignees of the Royal British Bank against Mr. Loran de Wolf Cockran, shipowner and merchant, of South Sea House, and who was also one of the directors of the Royal British Bank.

The Prince of Wales, who is travelling under the name of Baron Renfrew, arrived at Liège on the evening of the 9th inst. by the steamer from Namur.

On Tuesday some alarm was occasioned by the discovery of a fire on board the convict-ship lying off Woolwich. Considerable damage was done to the vessel, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The Milan diligence was stopped on the road to Cingia on the 4th inst. by a band of twelve robbers. They made all the passengers alight, stripped them of everything of value, and then proceeded to break open the box with crowbars and sledge hammers. In this they succeeded, and, having emptied it of its contents, made off.

A bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Wilson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorises the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to sell mill sites and water power, notwithstanding final awards in any drainage or navigation district.

Kissengen, where the Emperor and Empress of Russia and their family are at present staying, is a town of Bavaria, five miles from Wurtzburg. It possesses muric and ferruginous springs, and has also very fine saltworks. The population is about 2000. Their Majesties will pass the whole season—that is to say, about twenty-five days—at the baths.

The works for the continuation of the Frascati Railway to the Neapolitan frontier commenced on the 6th inst. on the territory of San Marino.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A GRAND field-night in the House of Lords is always a sight to see. In the Commons a crowded House is always formal, linear, and rectangular; all the places being so rigidly precise in their arrangement. In the Chamber of Peers the assembly is broken up into groups; persons are sitting and standing in all sorts of attitudes in all sorts of places—some on the steps of the throne, some at the bar, some in detachments in the galleries, some on the floor of the House; and, even at the moments of most intense attention, there is stir and movement, while over the whole there is a pervading scene of glitter and colour, which can only be likened to a glimpse into a kaleidoscope. On a summer's evening, when the ladies' dresses are so gauzy, and the Peers are most of them induced in white trousers and dust-coloured coats (a costume very much in the ascendant just now with their Lordships), and the particoloured satin and lawn of the Bishops, create an alternate feeling of heat and coolness, and the sun's rays are gleaming through the painted windows and playing fantastically on the crimson and blue and gold, which are the pervading hues of the chamber, it is astonishing what a pretty picture is wrought out of very few and simple materials.

After the first glance at such a scene on the evening of the second reading of the Oaths Bill, the observer who descended to details might have gathered from the aspect of Lord Derby that there was the assurance (only obtained the day before) that he had got the majority in his pocket; and that the Peers on the Conservative side appeared in greater numbers and in more compact order than was the case on the Ministerial benches. Just before the commencement of the debate Lord Lyndhurst, who had suffered a day or two before from a severe accident, was assisted into his place—exhibiting a marvellous triumph of mind over matter. The Bishops mustered somewhat thinly, and this notwithstanding that Convocation had been sitting that day. Lord Shaftesbury sat in a remote place, and did not present the bold and eager front which on former occasions he was wont to show to a Jew bill; while Lord Harrowby was not in the House, and, in fact, did not vote on the question. There could be no mistake with regard to the prevalent physiognomy in the strangers' gallery, and even on the steps of the throne, where in a foremost place stood, unwearied through the debate, Mr. Alderman Salomons; while in the gallery appropriated to members of the House of Commons Baron Rothschild occupied a conspicuous place, accompanied by a fine lad of fifteen, whom it was not difficult to suppose was his son.

In such a scene, animating and interesting, Lord Granville rose to move the second reading of the bill. If one had not known it before, an experienced critic of men and things in Parliament might have detected in his manner when he began that he felt he was starting on a losing race. True it is, he warmed up towards the end, and was as brisk and decided as his somewhat lymphatic style would permit; but it was evident that he shrunk before the conscious triumph that glittered in Lord Derby's eye. When that noble Earl advanced to the table he was so unusually cool, and commenced in a manner so decidedly indicative of a comparatively short speech, that for a moment those who hoped to hear him in his best—that is, his most excited—style were afraid that they would be disappointed. But the temperament of the Stanleys is so essentially combative (there was a time when the best breed of game-cocks in the world was at Knowsley) that they would fight with shadows rather than not fight at all, and thus, though Lord Derby believed that he was to have it all his own way, he soon began to hit out right and left in his most characteristic manner. Having begun with Moses, he soon reached the deluge—of words and animated phrase which are so irrepressible within him. Perhaps, too, he was roused by a consciousness that he would be followed by Lord Lyndhurst, which is a matter for consideration even for him. There was a deep pathos in the first few faltering words of that venerable peer; for he said that he "felt at that moment" that he might be addressing the House on that question for the last time. This, and the circumstance of his being obliged to leave the House immediately after he had spoken, gave an unusual impressiveness to his speech, powerful and argumentative as it was in itself. Strange to say, however, on the following Monday Lord Lyndhurst was in his place in the House at eleven o'clock, and heard the greater part of the Shrewsbury peerage case; and he waited, on the same evening, in his place until nearly nine o'clock, in order to administer such a castigation to Lord Campbell as could only have been inspired by the natural distaste which one man must feel for another who he knows has written his life, and probably had it in print, and was only waiting for his death to publish it. At half-past ten on Tuesday morning Lord Lyndhurst again appeared to hear the arguments in the Shrewsbury case.

To return to the Oaths Bill. The next great feature in the debate was the speech of the Bishop of Oxford. At Convocation in the morning that Right Rev. Prelate was heard to mention several of the Peers and Prelates who were to speak in the discussion on the Oaths Bill in the evening; and when asked what course the Bishop of Oxford meant to take he only smiled significantly. Nevertheless his speech bore no marks of preparation. It was a brilliant outburst of eloquence, witty, sarcastic, and certainly declamatory; but the declamation was not empty wordiness, for each high-sounding phrase and rounded period bore within it weighty argument and keen criticism; while the rich voice and the animated but not excessive gesture all went to make up a speech which was a triumph of oratory, though, perhaps, not a masterpiece of rhetoric, and certainly not an effusion of tolerance or liberality. The division involved a scene. If one was not speaking of such an august assembly as the Peers of England we should say there was a row. Something or other not very clearly intelligible to the uninitiated went wrong in the presentation of a proxy by a noble Lord. It was asserted that he did not deliver it, as he ought to have done, from his place. Some one denied this, others reasserted it, and Lord Campbell, putting on a kind of mental wig, turned on the peccant peer, and began to cross-examine him in regular Nisi Prius fashion. Tremendous was the uproar, and the Chief Justice was literally mobbed into silence and submission. The process of taking the votes thus occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour. The result was received by the House with that comparative calmness which characterises persons who get a thing which they have expected. There was decent gravity on all sides. In the strangers' gallery, however, there might have been heard curses, not loud, but deep; and dark eyes flashed, and swarthy complexions grew darker; while vehement gesture and angry rapidity of movement made the exit from the House rather dangerous to the less-interested and less-excited spectators in whose power it is to take any oath of any kind at the table of either House of Parliament. The tears stood in Alderman Salomons' eyes when he heard the result; but Baron Rothschild preserved that imperiturbability of countenance which seems natural to him. When the news was communicated to Lord Palmerston, he was sitting with his arms folded and his legs stretched out under the table, and he did not alter his position in the least: a slight nod was all the notice he vouchsafed when he heard that his only great measure of the Session had received its quietus. Lord John Russell must have had a negative triumph, for one of the objects of his life was again within his grasp, and he has lost no time in showing that he has not done with it, even for this year.

Two things have become noticeable in the House of Commons. The first is a new system of *tactique* adopted by the Premier, and that is the stopping all chance of those small defeats of the Government which have become prevalent of late, by agreeing to any suggestion which seems likely to lead to a hostile division, and that at the expense of most unmistakable snubs to his colleagues and subordinates. On one occasion the Attorney-General was trying, with very small success, to induce the House to rescind a resolution they had come to, in opposition to the Government; and, when he sat down, up rose Lord Palmerston, and said he could agree to let the matter stand as it was, if it was more agreeable to the House. Again, on another question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed a motion on the part of the Government; and five minutes after the First Minister, knowing he could not get twenty votes off the Treasury bench, quietly

put aside his right hon. friend, and acceded to it! In this way a Government may go on till the crack of doom; but in such a case what becomes of the talk about a strong Government in its own Parliament?

The other novelty in the ways of the Commons is that, night after night, when one o'clock approaches, and members seem inclined to pour in and sit on, some one gets up and moves the adjournment of the House, which is instantly carried by acclamation, and the rest of the business is left to take care of itself. At least this shows that there are gleams of common sense in the new Parliament.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 79.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE JUDGMENTS EXECUTIONS BILL.

The House having again resolved itself into Committee to consider the details of this bill, the opposition to the measure continuing and even increasing in strength, Mr. Craunrd, who introduced the bill, consented to a motion that the Chairman should leave the chair, so that the bill is virtually withdrawn.

MARRIED WOMEN BILL.

On the order, moved by Sir E. PERRY, for the second reading of this bill.

Sir J. Y. BULLER moved to defer the second reading for six months, urging, among other objections to the bill, that it would introduce into families a great deal of discomfort and dissension.

Mr. MILNES argued in support of it upon social grounds, affecting not only the higher classes but the mass of the community.

Mr. MASSEY said that, understanding that the Attorney-General approved the principle of the bill, he could not consent to vote for the amendment. The bill, however, stood in very great need of revision in the Committee, and he pointed out some of the details which were, in his opinion, most objectionable, suggesting that it would be better to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

After some remarks by Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Bagwell, Sir E. PERRY replied to objections, and agreed to Mr. Massey's suggestion that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. MILES recommended that legislation upon this subject should be deferred until the next Session.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD consented to the second reading of the bill, considering that the law required alteration, but he consented under protest, believing it to be a most rashly-constructed measure, which would lead to considerable evil and great confusion.

Mr. ROEBUCK having spoken briefly in favour of the bill, and Mr. DE VERE against it, upon a division the amendment was negatived by 120 to 65.

The bill was read a second time.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The House then went into Committee upon the Scientific and Literary Societies Bill, the early clauses of which underwent alterations so important that at length Mr. HUTT, who had charge of the bill, moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

On the motion of Mr. HEADLAM the order for the second reading of the Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill was discharged.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Mr. INGHAM brought up the report of the Lambeth Election Committee, to the effect that Mr. Roupell had been duly elected, and that the petition against the return was frivolous and vexatious.

The SPEAKER intimated that the petitions against Peterborough and Totnes were withdrawn.

The Bill Chamber (Scotland) Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, and the Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Prisoners' Removal Bill and the Turnpike Trusts (Ireland) Bill were severally read a second time.

The following bills were passed through Committee—viz.: the Crowded Dwellings Precaution Bill, the Joint-stock Companies Bill, and the Registration of Long Leases Bill.

On the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, it was agreed to that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal commission to inquire into the whole subject of the National Survey, and upon the scale or scales on which it should be made, and on which it should be published.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. CLIVE, the evidence taken before the Galway Election Committee was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The members of the Falkirk Burghs Election Committee were sworn at the table, and ordered to sit next day.

The members of the Huntingdon County Election Committee, as appointed by the General Committee of Elections, were also called to the table, when

The SPEAKER read a letter from Sir E. Dering, one of the five members, stating that his health would seriously suffer if he were compelled to serve on a Committee which would probably have to sit for a considerable time, as the case was one of scrutiny, and requesting, therefore, to be excused from serving.

Mr. WALPOLE, Chairman of the General Committee of Elections, suggested that Dr. Latham, Sir E. Dering's medical attendant, should be called and examined.

Sir G. GREY doubted whether such a course would be legal. He thought the proper course would be to swear the Committee, including Sir E. Dering, and then to discharge the latter if his health suffered from serving.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed himself to the same effect. After some further conversation Dr. Latham was called to the bar, and, having been examined, corroborated the statement made in Sir E. Dering's letter.

Mr. WALPOLE then moved that Sir E. Dering should be dispensed with from attendance, and that the Committee should be discharged. The motion was agreed to.

FALKIRK ELECTION.

Mr. CORBETT moved an instruction to the General Committee of Elections at once to appoint a Select Committee of five members to consider the petition of Mr. Merry, M.P. for Falkirk, complaining of an improper alteration of the petition presented against his return for the Falkirk burghs.

Sir G. GREY objected that the matter was one which ought to have been disposed of before the Examiner of Recognizances, and that, therefore, no case had been made out for the intervention of the House.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

SLIGO ELECTION.

Mr. I BUTT moved that the petition of J. P. Somers, complaining of two actions having been brought against the returning officer for Sligo for rejecting a vote at the last election for the borough, while a petition alleging the same act was pending in that House, should be read at the table.

The motion was agreed to, and the petition, having been read, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Clerk then read a resolution of the House, agreed to on the 6th January, 1793, declaring that that House alone had jurisdiction over all matters connected with election petitions; and that judges or magistrates dealing with returning officers for refusing votes were guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. I BUTT then moved that the officers of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, should be directed at once to furnish to the House copies of all proceedings connected with the actions referred to in the petition. He admitted that the House had by statute narrowed from time to time the limits of its own proceedings; but he insisted upon the necessity of maintaining unimpaired its exclusive jurisdiction over all matters connected with election petitions, at all events while those petitions were pending.

Sir G. GREY thought the necessity of proceeding with great caution, and of not assuming that the actions stated by the petitioner had actually been brought without some preliminary inquiry. As an amendment he moved that the House should appoint a Select Committee to inquire and report whether the facts of the case appeared to involve any breach of the privileges of that House.

Mr. HILDYARD was opposed both to the motion and amendment, and he advised the House to deal with the question at once rather than refer it to a Select Committee.

After some discussion Mr. BUTT withdrew his motion, and the amendment was agreed to.

LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The House went into Committee upon this bill; and, after disposing of clauses up to 16, the House adjourned (at four o'clock) until six o'clock.

At the evening sitting.

The SPEAKER announced the withdrawal of the Queen's County election petition.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir C. WOOD brought up the Supplemental Estimates for the Navy, which were laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Sir C. WOOD (in reply to Sir C. Napier) said the Government had not a single screw-steamer of the line in commission fit to carry troops to India.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice of his intention to move for a Commission to inquire into the state of national education in this country.

GALWAY ELECTION.

Colonel FRENCH moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Galway, in the room of Mr. O'Flaherty, whose election had been declared void by a Select Committee.

Lord LOVAINIE moved as an amendment that the writ be suspended until the evidence taken before the Committee should be on the table of the House.

Sir G. GREY supported the amendment.

After a brief discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the writ was ordered to be suspended for a week.

MAYO ELECTION.

On the motion of Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the writ for the county of Mayo—in the room of Mr. G. H. Moore, unseated by the report of a Select Committee—was suspended in the same manner as in the case of Galway.

THE MILITIA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that the order in Council suspending the calling out of the militia, which appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, was the result of mature consideration, which was not altered by the nature of the news from India.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolutions:—"That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted, and concluded, without information of such transactions being communicated to Parliament; while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of this House. That it is the opinion of this House that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its constitutional control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for this House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding." The hon. and learned gentleman admitted that it was the prerogative of the Crown to declare war, and if the Crown could do this without applying to the House of Commons so far so good. But when the Crown asked for money, the war in all its bearings was a proper subject for discussion, for it was to the power of the House of Commons in this respect that England owed its liberties, its laws, and happiness. He charged Lord Palmerston, the so-called Liberal Minister, with having done that with respect to the House of Commons which even the two Pitts had never in all their plenitude of power dared to attempt. The House had heard nothing of the Persian war until the bill of costs came to be presented. That bill was put down at £1,800,000, but it would probably amount to £2,000,000, of which England would have to defray one-half. Mr. Roebuck proceeded to contend that the immediate cause of the disasters in India was the abstraction of the troops from thence to carry on the war in Persia.

Mr. AYTON seconded the resolutions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the justice and policy of the Persian war, the safety of our Indian Empire requiring that Herat should not fall into the hands of the Persians, so as to extend the influence of Russia in Central Asia. It was not requisite to come to Parliament at the commencement of the Persian war, because the East India Company paid the expenses of the expedition, and not the slightest inconvenience had resulted from the course pursued by the Treasury. He did not believe there was any connection whatever between the war with Persia and the outbreak in India; and as to warnings, none whatever had been addressed to the British Government.

Mr. NISBET, from personal experience, suggested the prudence of taking certain steps, and amongst others the better officering of the Indian Army. In the course of some further discussion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, although he considered the proposed resolutions much too strong for the occasion, he nevertheless thought that Parliament ought to have been called together in November in reference to the Persian war.

Mr. WALPOLE believed that this was the first instance in which war had been declared by the Home Government without any communication on the subject being made to Parliament. He considered that the precedent thus set by her Majesty's Ministers was a most dangerous one.

Mr. V. SMITH vindicated the conduct of the Home, as well as the Indian, Government in reference to this question.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the subject was one of vast importance, for, unless the privilege of that House to control the Government through the finances were preserved, there was no guarantee for the liberty, the glory, or the safety of the country. He questioned the whole policy of the Persian war, and entirely condemned the doctrine that England had a right to invade Persia to defeat the designs of Russia.

Lord PALMERSTON asserted the constitutional right of the Crown to make war or peace at its pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of the Government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. It was said that the Parliament ought to be called together in November, but information of the declaration of war was only received here on the 16th December. He accused Mr. Roebuck of being actuated by un-English feelings, and expressed his conviction that the hon. and learned member's motion would recoil upon himself, by giving to the Government fresh confidence from the country. In the course of negotiations with Persia he claimed credit for concessions made with the view to facilitate the restoration of peace. He predicted from the triumph accomplished, by British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian instigation, a great increase of British influence throughout Asia, and called upon the House to reject a resolution the adoption of which would be a fatal mistake.

Mr. DISRAELI taunted Lord Palmerston with having replied to Mr. Roebuck by vituperation instead of argument, and the noble Lord plumed himself upon possessing the confidence of the country in self-flattering terms. With regard to the resolution, there could be no doubt of a want of candour on the part of the Government; but he could not forget that in her Majesty's Speech, at the opening of the last Session of the last Parliament, the House was apprised of the war, and that then was the proper time to raise a discussion. He could not, therefore, vote for the resolutions.

The House then divided—For Mr. Roebuck's resolutions, 33; against them, 352: majority against the resolutions, 314.

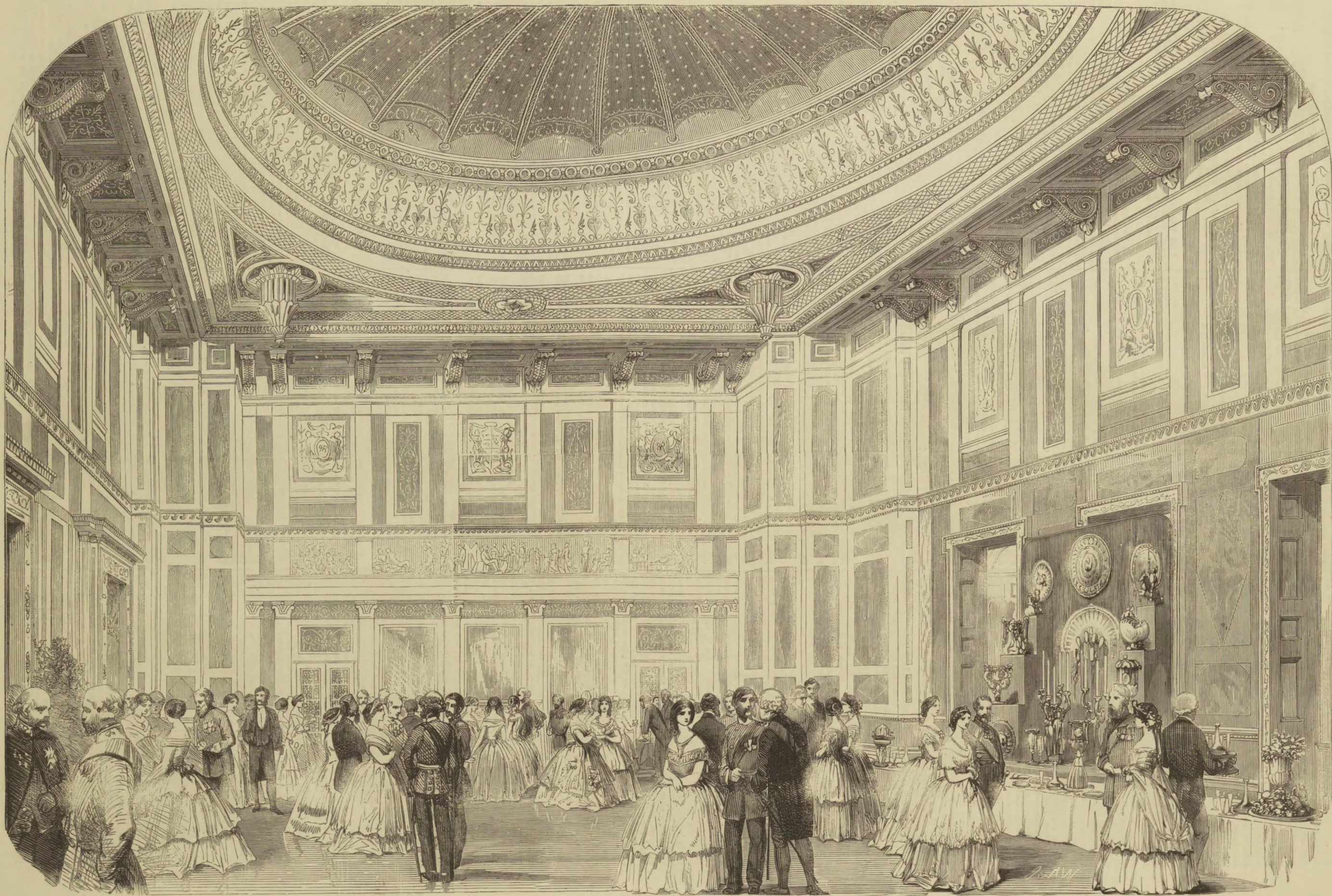
The Committee of Supply was postponed till the following day.

TRIAL OF MADEIRAINE SMITH.—We have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hibbs, complaining of a paragraph which we copied last week from the *Ayrshire Express*. The paragraph stated Mr. Hibbs to be "an Episcopalian priest," and to have preached two "poison sermons," one on the case of Palmer, and the other on that of Dove. Mr. Hibbs denies that he is a "priest," or that he preached the sermon on Dove. We give him the benefit of the contradiction; we know nothing personally of the matter, and regret if we have been unknowingly the means of misdescribing the reverend gentleman.

THE NEW STATE SUPPER-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Thursday (last week) her Majesty gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, to which invitations were issued to about 1000 of the nobility and gentry. The galleries, state rooms, and grand staircase were decorated with a profusion of choice shrubs and plants, and were brilliantly illuminated. Refreshments were served in the new State Supper Room, which we take this opportunity of engraving. This is a spacious apartment, almost square, but less lofty than wide. The ceiling is formed into a slight dome, which is divided by gilded cords, each compartment being coloured blue, and powdered with stars. In the semicircular portions left by the form of the azure-arched vaultings are painted birds in the act of flying. The mouldings around are richly and elaborately detailed, gilded and relieved by colour. In the centre of the ceiling is a large faceted glass lamp, which, with four others, one at each angle of the room, lights the apartment. On ordinary occasions the apartment is lighted by three windows, seen on the right hand of our View. These windows are completely blocked up on the night of an entertainment by large plate looking-glasses, drawn up from an aperture in the flooring. The centre one is hidden on these festive occasions by a large sideboard, on which is displayed magnificent plate. On three sides of the room are placed temporary tables for the reception of the refreshments. Immediately opposite the sideboard, between the two doors seen on the left, is a stand, upon which is placed a number of beautiful plants. The walls are divided into compartments, and subdivided by various-coloured imitations of marble, ably executed by Mr. Moxon. The friezes over the fire-places, of which there are two, are from the tasteful hands of Mr. Theed. The floor is beautifully put together in various woods, highly polished. The approach to this apartment is from a corridor, called the promenade, which extends from the State ball-room towards the grand staircase.

At the ball the Countess Granville wore the magnificent parure of the Devonshire gems which the Duke of Devonshire had arranged by Mr. Hancock expressly for the Countess to wear at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia at Moscow. The Countess wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with flowers and diamonds in the most exquisite taste. Earl Granville wore his ribbon of the order of the Garter, and was in full diplomatic costume.



THE NEW STATE SUPPER-ROOM. BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"MERMAIDEN'S WELL"—VIDE "BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."—PAINTED BY J. ABSOLON.

THE "Bride of Lammermoor" has a greater charm for many minds in its melancholy pathos than any other of the various novels of Scott. The reader feels the peculiar fascination of that fatality which gives to the tragic tale its sustained interest and terrible completeness as soon as he hears the prophetic rhymes; and his attention is, as it were, henceforward involved in the spell. Macaulay says, "We remember no other tale in which not doubt but certainty forms the groundwork of the interest." This fearful certainty is, however, felt perhaps more pitifully and compassionately in the scene which Mr. Absolon has represented, in which the Master of Ravenswood and Lucy Ashton mutually plight their troth, at the Mermaiden's Fountain, than in any other. And our "Dick Tinto"—Mr. Absolon must excuse our not resisting the temptation of so designating him—has been more explanatory in the scene he has chosen than Scott's friend of that name. It requires little power of penetrating into the meaning of a work of art to understand from our engraving the passionate gesture of Ravenswood, and the spellbound, confiding tenderness of Lucy, as, fondly clinging to him and gazing up into his face, she allows him to read, in the depths of her large blue eyes, newly washed with tears, all her soul of love. The contrast between the two—tending to prove that in love, as in other things, *les extrêmes se touchent*—is well preserved,



"MERMAIDEN'S WELL"—VIDE "BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."—PAINTED BY J. ABSOLON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

with its moss-grown stones and broken sculptures—its romantic profusion of foliage, grass, and wild flowers—where Ravenswood finds Lucy sitting—

Lovelier in her own retired abode
Than Naiad by the side
Of Grecian brook, or lady of the Mere,
Lone sitting by the shores of old romance.

One word more in respect to Dick Tinto. In the painting there is great breadth, yet sufficient finish, and much unconscious power without bravura of execution. It is simple and pure in feeling, and, though elegant, not unnatural. In the foreshortening of Lucy's head Mr. Absolon has avoided a common fault in water-colour painting—namely, that when the drawing indicates an inclination of the face it is not supported by any graduation of the light and shade; the consequence being that the face simply looks distorted or compressed.

"MRS. BEECHER STOWE—BUST IN MARBLE."
SCULPTURED BY MISS S. DURANT.

THE fact that here we have an authoress of world-wide celebrity "done in marble" by a lady-sculptor with an ability fully adequate to render justice to her subject, argues a degree of independence and self-sufficiency in the "weaker vessels" well calculated to make some of the "lords of the creation" feel rather foolish, and examine their claims to their assumed title. All true knights among our readers will, however, hail this fact, as tending to prove that we live in most chivalric times. If it is, as we believe it to be, the best evidence of advance in true civilisation when women are not only treated with respect and consideration (of which, according to Dr. Livingstone, even some savages afford an amusing and eminent example), but when they are also encouraged to develop special gifts, and give publicity to the productions of their genius—if this be the true test of

and forms the moral light and shade of the picture. Ravenswood, even softened by love, scarcely loses all his sternness, and a certain hauteur seems still to invest him, like the ample folds of his cloak. He slightly bends his tall and stately figure to seal his plighted love on Lucy's lips; but his long raven hair, his Montero cap with its black feather, only the more conceals the dark and majestic, and even somewhat sullen, features of the wearer. This sable feather, our readers will remember, was the only vestige of his frightful fate in the quicksands on Kelpie's Flow. The Lord of Ravenswood is a Vandyke figure, with a Rembrandt-like effect; while the daughter of the Lord Keeper is like one of Reynolds's most graceful and natural female portraits, with, however, a good deal of romance, blended with something Raphaelesque in the expression. Scott says, "Lucy Ashton's exquisitely beautiful yet somewhat girlish features were formed to express peace of mind, serenity, and indifference to the tinsel of worldly pleasure. Her locks, which were of shadowy gold, divided on a brow of exquisite whiteness, like a gleam of broken and pallid sunshine upon a hill of snow. The expression of the countenance was in the last degree gentle, soft, timid, and feminine; and seemed rather to shrink from the most casual look of a stranger than to court his admiration." The limitations of music as a descriptive art, and even the conditions of opera, will not allow much of all this to be represented, as those are aware who have seen and heard the best cast of Donizetti's "Lucia."

In our Engraving the fatal legendary spot is all according to book,



"MRS. BEECHER STOWE"—BUST IN MARBLE.—SCULPTURED BY MISS S. DURANT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

inferior maxillary bone, powerful intellect and considerable strength of character. There is a good deal of pronounced form also in the nose. The prevailing expression is sweetly pitiful and compassionate, observable more particularly in the drooping eyelids, a quivering contraction over one of the eyebrows, and to which expression a protrusion of the upper lip is made to lend itself. The hair, with its ivy wreath, is beautifully treated; it has a careless, slow, undulating swell, rather than ripple, and the mass is looped up behind in a classical knot, with little pendent curls.

Miss Durant has been for some years the pupil of a celebrated



"WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR."—MODELLED BY H. H. ARMSTEAD. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

man's refinement, the Anglo-Saxon race, both in this country and in America, with all their shopkeeping and material tendencies, may rank with any nation or people. We have, it is true, no great lady-painter to place by the side of Mdle. Rosa Bonheur, but we have a distinguished portrait-painter, Mrs. Carpenter, and can boast our "Exhibition of Female Artists." In no public place, however, do the ladies appear to greater advantage than in the unpromising sculpture-room of the Royal Academy. Mrs. M. Thorneycroft is there—the bust we have engraved is one of the very best works of its kind; and the "Beatrice Cenci" of Miss Hosmer is one of the best statues exhibited. Indeed, so conspicuous is this that we heard a graceless soured old bachelor exclaim that the Greeks were perfectly right when they represented Medusa as a woman. With the cessation of the frequent recurrence of that foulest and most cowardly outrage—wife-beating, and an amelioration of the condition of the poor governesses and needlewomen and other female white slaves, we may be as proud of our treatment of our countrywomen as we are of their talents, their beauty, and, above all, their domestic virtues. In taking up the book some time since with the rather coarse title, "Men of the Time"—coarse and exclusive, seeing that a very large portion is devoted to the "Women of the Time"—we were not a little delighted at the number of ladies which embellished that section, as their presence does everything else. Prominent among the number was, of course, the truly amiable and benevolent authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Dred;" and since we have mentioned the book, and as biography is rather out of our present province, we may refer those of our readers who desire information to the sketch of the life of Mrs. Beecher Stowe therein contained.

The forms of the face, as seen in Miss Durant's bust, would, according to generally-received notions, indicate, in the rather square brow, the broad and slightly prominent cheekbones, and the firmness of the

sculptor, the Baron de Trequisé, of Paris, having previously visited the studios in Italy and Germany. Her statue of "Robin Hood," now in the Manchester Exhibition, is a performance of remarkable originality of character and graceful treatment. We understand she is now engaged on a pastoral subject in marble for Baron James de Rothschild, of which report speaks well.

"WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR."—MODELLED BY H. H. ARMSTEAD.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE proud and still defiant attitude of the excellent little "statuette for bronze" which we have engraved—the knitted brow and compressed lip sufficiently convey the idea of "the Conqueror," whilst the character and individuality given to the face enable us to associate with this generalised idea, and, as it were, identify, "Duke William." The action of unloosing the "holders" and "guige" of the shield, further, cleverly suggests that his work is accomplished—the Conquest completed. We see, indeed, that he may wear with impunity the crown he has seized.

Appropos of William's crown, Mr. Planché says that it is scarcely distinguishable on the seal of the Conqueror, but appears to resemble that of the Confessor. If so, Mr. Armstead is correct in the representation he has given us. But on the great seal of King William, as engraved in Hewitt's "Ancient Armour" (which is taken from a fine impression appended to a charter preserved at the Hotel Soubise at Paris), there is no crown perceptible, and the helmet is hemispherical, not conical, as in our Engraving (although the conical helmet was also worn), and surmounted by a small knob, and has laces to fasten it under the chin. The minute detail of chain-mail is not indicated in the statuette, but we suppose that, as the figure is otherwise equipped, Mr. Armstead intended it to be understood that the chain-mail hauberk covers the tunic or gambeson, with its capuchon, or cowl. The cloak has the authority of Wace in his "Roman de Rou," where William is described as lacing and untying his cloak repeatedly in his agitation and anger on the news being brought him of Harold's accession to the throne of England. The large kite-shield, with dragons, griffins, and other devices, was characteristic of the Normans, and is supposed by Meyrick to have been assumed by them in imitation of the Sicilians; and, on comparing the shields in the Bayeux tapestry with those of Sicilian bronzes, little doubt can remain that such was the fact. Another thing which distinguished the Normans from the Anglo-Saxons, and which Mr. Armstead has observed, was that, although the latter had greatly assimilated to the Normans in dress and appearance at the time of Edward the Confessor, yet "the Normans not only shaved the face entirely, in contradistinction to the Anglo-Saxons, who left at any rate the upper lip unshorn, but before the time of the Conquest had adopted the Aquitanian fashion of shaving the back of the head also, which occasioned the spies of Harold to report that they had seen no soldiers, but an army of priests." We are apt to consider the leg-bands and cross-garterings worn by the Anglo-Saxons as peculiarly distinguishing them, and they may have done so considerably before the Conquest. We find also that Mr. MacIse, in his noble series of drawings now exhibiting at the Royal Academy illustrating that event, having to represent both contending parties, he has very conveniently distinguished them in this way. Mr. MacIse has, moreover, the authority of the before-mentioned great seal to support him, for in it we can only trace the long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them, called by the Normans "chausées." Mr. Armstead has, however, placed the leg-bands round the inferior members of his statuette, tied in front with tasselled ends, which hang down, and in this he is fully borne out by the representations given of Duke William in that very curious and undoubtedly trustworthy pictorial authority—the Bayeux tapestry.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 19.—6th Sunday after Trinity. George IV. crowned, 1821. MONDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Playfair died, 1819. TUESDAY, 21.—Robert Burns died, 1796. WEDNESDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812. THURSDAY, 23.—First English Newspaper published, 1588. FRIDAY, 24.—Insurance Offices first established in London, 1700. SATURDAY, 25.—St. James.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	0 45	1 15	1 45	2 10	2 37	3 0
3 45	4 15	4 45	5 15	5 45	6 15	6 45

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Farewell Performances at Reduced Prices.—To accommodate the families of non-subscribers, and to open the Opera to all who may desire to visit it before the final departure of the Company, the close of the Season will be followed by a short series of extra performances at reduced prices, in the course of which each of the favourite Operas of the Season will be once represented with the same cast as during the subscription, and Mozart's NOZZE DI FIGARO, and Rossini's CENERENTOLA, will be presented for the first time this year. The Extra Season will commence on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and will be continued every day in that and the following week. The following arrangements have been already settled:—Monday, July 20, LA FIGLIA DI PLOK, Act of H. BAIBER; Tuesday, 21, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, Last Act of LA FAVORITA; Wednesday, 22, IL TROVATORE; Thursday, 23, LA CENERENTOLA, Last Scene of I MARTIRI; Friday, 24, LA TRAVIATA; Saturday, 25, IL DON GIOVANNI. The entertainments in the Ballet will combine the talents of Mlle. Rosati, Mlle. Kattine, Mlle. Boschetti, and Mlle. Marie Tacchini. Prices: Pit Tier, Grand Tier, and Orchestra, £2 12s. 6d.; Two Pairs, £1 12s. 6d.; Half Circle, £1 1s.; Pit, Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Gallery Boxes, 12s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Side Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.—Applications to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. No Free List.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, and During the Week, the new and greatly successful Comedy of VICTIMS. With, by general desire, and for this night only, Douglas Jerrold's Comedy of THE HOUSEKEEPER; and the new Ballet.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—Monday, and during the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE TEMPEST, preceded by LIVING TOO FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Positively the Last Six Nights of the Celebrated American Comedians, Mr. and Mrs. Berny Williams.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, THE FAIRY CIRCLE, and LATEST from NEW YORK. Friday, Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams's Farewell Benefit.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Monday, July 20th, and during the week, the entertainments will commence with Lord Byron's magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Concluding with an unequalled programme of Mr. William Cooke's SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the Great Parisian Equestrienne, Mlle. Milolot, and other Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Brilliant Fireworks each Evening.—On MONDAY NEXT, JULY 20th, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, in which Mr. Simon Reeves and Madame Gassier will assist. The Band of Fifty Performers includes the names of Messrs. Willey, Hill, Schreurs, G. Collins, Demunck, Jun., Sidney Pratten, Crozier, Lazarus, Hauser, Holt, Jones, Standen, Clobi, and Winterbottom. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Grand display of Fireworks, by Southey, at a Quarter to Eleven. Concert at Half-past Seven. Admission, 1s.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE and GREAT EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—The Star Company, of Great Britain and matchless Stud of 60 Horses and Ponies, which for beauty and training are not equalled in the world. The Mammoth Circus erected for the Company's performance will be found most complete in the general arrangement; the splendid Cortège of Carriages and Horses will make their Triumphant Procession into Wrexham, Monday, July 20; Oswestry, Tuesday, July 21; Shrewsbury, Wednesday, July 22; Welshpool, Thursday, July 23; Newtown, Friday, July 24; Montgomery, Saturday, July 25; and give Two Grand Representations in each town. Agent in Advance, Mr. T. S. Kinnear; Leader of the Band, Mr. W. Allen; Director and Proprietor, Mr. Charles Hengler.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world. Sole and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING. This gigantic establishment, arrived from New York in the ship "Southampton," and landed in Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 2nd). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonian, or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty beautiful cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. F. Paul—a feat never before accomplished by any other person. There will be two performances each day, commencing at half-past two and eight o'clock.—Birmingham, Monday, July 20; Tuesday, 21; Wednesday, 22. And the principal towns of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire. NOTICE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns preceding them, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills, &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—To accommodate the crowds attending this Museum in the evenings, the Museum will be open three evenings a week till further notice. The admission will be FREE on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and by payment of 6d. on Wednesday evenings. The hours are from 7 till 10. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM is open free on Mondays, Monday evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday evenings, and Saturdays; and to Students specially on Wednesdays, Wednesday evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the public pay 6d. each. The hours are from 10 till 6 in the daytime, and 7 till 10 in the evening. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Extended, Altered, and Improved.—Thousands prefer these delightful Gardens to the Crystal Palace. If you want to spend a truly happy day, go to Rosherville Gardens. Tilbury and North Kent Railways and Boats every half hour.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS MDME. RISTORI, IN HER MOST FAMOUS TRAGIC CHARACTER.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES, Vocal and Characteristic, Every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance on Saturdays, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured (without extra charge) at the Box-office, King William-street, Charing-cross. Tickets may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings at 3.—Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE at the WATERLOO ROOMS, EDINBURGH, Every Evening this Week, in her new Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS. The whole of the Music by J. F. Duggan.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will Recommence in SEPTEMBER, being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

MR. HENRY MAYHEW'S CURIOUS CONVERSATIONS with a few Odd Characters out of the Streets of London.—ST. MARTIN'S HALL, July 27th to August 1st.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT. SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. Is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 25th INSTANT. FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL at the GALLERY, 12, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade). Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS will shortly CLOSE their 23rd ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAIRY, Secretary.

Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW at the GERMANY GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA and AUSTRALIA by the first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense, Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business of every description, by C. H. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London—Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton—1, Queen's-terrace. Insurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared inwards.

TO SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS, and Others (British and Foreign).—THE COMMITTEE for ERECTING a MEMORIAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851 invite Artists to submit DESIGNS for the same, either Drawings or Models, at the House of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi on or before the 30th day of OCTOBER NEXT. Every Design must be inscribed with a motto; and the name of the Artist be given in a sealed letter similarly inscribed. Each competitor is to state the exact sum, including all expenses, for which he would be prepared, if required, to erect the Memorial. The sum at the disposal of the Committee is nearly £600. The Committee hope to obtain the sanction of the authorities to erect the Memorial on the site of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. A Premium of 100 Guineas will be paid to the author of the selected design, if he be not commissioned to carry it into execution. The names of the adjudicators will be shortly announced. THOMAS CHALLIS, Alderman, Chairman.

WEISBADEN HOT SPRINGS (Natural Warm Baths).—The most effectual REMEDY for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SPINAL IRRITATIONS, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS PAINS, &c., &c.—The efficacy of these (natural warm) baths in the above-mentioned complaints is now of European reputation, and based on the proved success of a long series of years. An experienced English Physician, sanctioned and appointed by the Nassau Government, resides constantly at Weisbaden.

No watering-place on the Continent offers equal attractions or amusements. There is an excellent Theatre, with operatic and dramatic companies. The Palatial Kursaal is now open for the summer season, where visitors enjoy, free of all charge of admission, a constant succession of Balls and Concerts; with entrance to its News and Reading Rooms (supplied with the principal English newspapers and periodicals), its brilliant Conversation and Play Rooms, the latter conducted under a system of immense advantage to the player. In addition to these attractions Weisbaden now presents that of the Chase. The right of shooting over an immense tract of country is in the hands of the Directors, who will be happy to give gratuitous permission to shoot over their lands, from the 20th August, to all who may feel disposed to avail themselves of this species of amusement. Weisbaden has now the advantage of two direct lines of railway, and may be reached from London in about thirty hours.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Next week we shall engrave, upon a large scale, one of the Prize Designs for the New Government Offices.

** The Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the present week consists of One Sheet and Two Half-sheet Supplements. Price 5d.; stamped, 3d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

THE old question of the admission of Jews to Parliament has reached a new point in its history. Once more the House of Commons, at the instigation of the Minister (who happens to be the most powerful Minister of modern times), has decided that a Jew or Jews may sit and vote among its members. To compass this object it has altered the form of the oath, not intended to exclude Jews, but which had the effect of excluding them. Mr. Disraeli, the general of the Parliamentary Opposition in the Lower House, vacated his command on the occasion, partly, no doubt, from statesmanship, and partly because of the ungraciousness, that would be too apparent, if he, a descendant of Israel, should act in hostility to the claims of his race to the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship. Once more the House of Lords, peculiarly jealous of its own privileges, but not in this instance disposed to look upon the privileges of the Commons with equal favour and respect, has, under the guidance of Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli's chief, rejected the compromise, and declared, in the very teeth of the potent Prime Minister, and of the House which makes him potent, that Jews shall not sit among the Commons of Britain. To say the least of it—and leaving out of view the feelings of the Jews, who are too few and too peaceable to convulse an empire as the Roman Catholics did under similar circumstances—the spectacle presented by this dead-lock of the Legislature is anything but seemly or creditable. Either the Lords or the Commons must give way. Which is it to be?

If the Jews were, exceedingly troublesome, if they could influence thirty or forty votes in the House, it is very likely that the potent Prime Minister would display his potency, and bring the question to a very simple issue, by the simple declaration that he staked his Ministerial existence upon the bill. The result of such a determination, supported as it would be by an overwhelming majority of the Lower House, would throw upon Lord Derby the responsibility of forming a new Administration.

Lord Derby is too good a tactician to run such a risk, for a small majority in his favour in the Lords would not compensate him for a large hostile majority in the Commons, deprived, as he would be, of the power of dissolving Parliament upon such a question, or of the remotest chance of a majority even if he could, by any possibility, appeal to the country, and force it, for the second time within a twelvemonth, to elect a new Parliament.

But, as Lord Palmerston will not bring matters to this crisis, are we to suppose that he will take the much easier course of leaving the Jews to their fate, abandoning his bill, and allowing the Lords to carry off the victory—a victory over himself, a victory over the Jews, a victory over the great city of London, a victory over the House of Commons, and a victory over the great body of the people, whose opinions are represented in the majority of that assembly? This is not likely; yet, unless means be found to give the victory to the House of Commons, without a resignation or a dissolution, or a creation of Peers—to neither of which expedients Lord Palmerston will resort—the Lords will triumph, and the Commons will be reduced to the degraded position of not being able to regulate their own affairs, or to admit their own members in their own fashion, without the permission of an assembly of Peers which, on its part, will neither allow the Commons, nor the Queen, who can make Peers at pleasure, to dictate to them on the internal government of their own House. Lord Wensleydale was refused admission as a life Peer; and the Commons did not take the liberty even of remonstrance. And shall the Lords dictate to the Commons as to the form of the oath to be taken, not by Peers, but by Commoners? And cannot the Commons settle the question without the interference of the Lords in any shape or way? If a man comes up to the bar of the Lower House and solemnly states that an oath on the Old Testament would be binding on his conscience, but that an oath on the New Testament would not, shall not the House of Commons—without consulting with the Lords or with any person without the pale of their own body—be allowed to take him at his word, and swear him to allegiance in the form most stringent?

If there be such a mode of cutting this Gordian knot of policy—as many constitutional lawyers affirm—the public will rejoice if it be adopted. Such a solution of the difficulty would end a public scandal without doing violence to the consciences of the Peers or to the Constitution of the realm, and would bring the two Houses once more into harmony. It would, at the same time, end a very anomalous state of affairs, and crown the edifice of civil and religious liberty, which only requires the political emancipation of the Jews of this country to be complete. That Lord Palmerston can carry this question, if he will, we are firmly convinced. There are, in reality, no difficulties in the way but such as spring from hesitation, or, what is still worse, from indifference. Courage in domestic and peaceful policy is as salutary and effective as in foreign war; and, if Lord Palmerston cares for the question, he will carry it. There is ample time for the purpose before the tourists betake themselves to the Continent or the sportsmen to their grouse, or before the Premier himself is ready for the full and undisturbed enjoyment of that welcome recess during which he can rule without a Parliament.

OUR readers may be aware that a Parliamentary Committee has been lately employed in investigating the state of that vast district known as the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company; but it is high time that the people of England should awaken to the knowledge of the vast importance of that territory as a field for emigration, and to the imminent danger the nation now runs either of alienating the Canadians by preventing their natural expansion to the north and west, and to the danger, perhaps still more imminent, that the Americans, whether Filibusters or not, will settle upon and take possession of the most favourable parts of the Hudson's Bay territory adjoining their own. In either case there is mischief ahead which it behoves both our Government and our people to guard against. There are portions of the Hudson's Bay territory infinitely too valuable, commercially as well as politically, to be left in the hands of a company of monopolists who, for the sake of peltry, preserve it as a wilderness. And, moreover, both the Canadians and the Americans have determined that this district, or that large portion of it capable of growing corn and of supporting millions of hardy emigrants, shall not remain in a state of nature for ever. The Government of this country may be ill-advised enough to set at nought the representations of the Canadians on this subject; but if American citizens cross from Minnesota and enter into possession of the Red River territory, and resolve to keep it, and if the Government of Washington shall support them in the attempt, the British nation will find itself one of these days in a very serious dilemma. "There is an erroneous impression," says a correspondent well acquainted with the country, "that the Hudson's Bay territory is all but inaccessible from Europe, and that the Red River, with the fertile prairies round Lake Winnipeg, are very remote; but facts will show that practically they are nearer to England in time than Toronto, Montreal, or Cincinnati thirty years ago.

"The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada books from Portland, in Quebec, to St. Paul, 1555 miles, 1st class, £7 9s.; 3rd class, £3 2s. 11d., in four days. Thence to the Red River, about 300 miles, performed in six days, by steam-boat and waggons. Steamers run from Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and Collingwood to Superior in seventy hours: cabin-fare about £4; deck, £1 10s. Thus this remote region can be reached from Liverpool either by Quebec or New York in twenty-two days. The Hudson's Bay Company, however, do not encourage the direct route; but send their goods and passengers through the frozen waters of Hudson's Bay to York, and thence to Red River, 700 miles. They charge £24 per ton freight, from which it may be perceived that the difficulties of this route are very great.

"The Canadians, I need scarcely tell you, are in a ferment, having just discovered that the company had attempted to get grants of all the harbours on Lake Superior in British territory, which would give them the keys to the fertile prairies of the west, debarring them from their own country, and diverting all the trade to the Americans. The grants were about 50,000 acres, at one farthing per acre. But the job was too gross; has been thoroughly

exposed in the Canadian press; and, when the Canadian Parliament assembles, will receive its quietus.

"The Americans, by the railroads from St. Paul to Pembina, expect to get the whole of the fur trade of the territory, as they can land their furs in London, via New York, in twenty-four days; which the Hudson's Bay Company ship once a year from York. In the same manner they will supply all the Indians and settlers. The Canadians could compete successfully with their neighbours via Lake Superior, if the trade was opened; and we trust that, in 1859, when the Company's lease expires, there will be free trade, free lands, and freedom over all British North America, the same as at present enjoyed by Canada and the other colonies. On a future occasion, if you will grant me the necessary space, I will give your readers a short account of the lands, minerals, &c., of this rich possession."

THE COURT.

The Queen left town on Thursday afternoon for Aldershot, with the intention of making a two days' sojourn in the camp, and to-day (Saturday) her Majesty has gone on to Osborne, where the Royal family will remain until after the contemplated visit of the Emperor and Empress of France.

The last week of the Court season has been a busy one. On Saturday her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the schools of the Royal Patriotic Fund, at Wandsworth. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, attended Divine service in the chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Rev. F. Temple, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, were also present at the service.

On Monday Prince Frederick William of Prussia went to Guildhall to receive the freedom of the city of London. In the afternoon the Prince Consort went to Ashford to open the new schools of the Welsh charity; and in the evening the Queen honoured Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of her Majesty's household, and the Countess Spencer, with her company at Spencer House, St. James's-place. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past ten o'clock, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Count de Flandres, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Queen wore a dress of white silk covered with white crepe, ornamented with bunches of rhododendrons, and black velvet bows ornamented with diamonds. The headdress, rhododendrons and diamonds to correspond.

On Tuesday the Queen received visits from the Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. On the same day Prince Frederick William of Prussia took leave of her Majesty and the Royal family on his return to Germany.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which her Majesty received the Queen of the Netherlands. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company including the Queen of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge; his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Baron Bentinck (the Netherlands Minister), the Marquis of Breadalbane, Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Palmerston.

On Thursday, as already stated, the Court left London for Aldershot; and on Friday a brilliant review of all the troops in camp took place in the presence of her Majesty.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Waterpark and Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood have relieved Lord Byron and Sir Frederic Stovin in their duties as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Count de Flandres, left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday for Manchester, where apartments have been engaged for his Majesty at the Queen's Hotel. His Majesty is expected to return to town en route for Belgium to-day (Saturday).

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands (travelling under the name of the Countess de Buren) arrived in London on Tuesday, from Holland. Her Majesty disembarked at Woolwich, and was received by his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister for the Netherlands at the Court of St. James's, who attended her Majesty to Claridge's Hotel, where a suite of state apartments have been engaged for her Majesty. The Queen is accompanied by her younger son, the Prince Alexandre of the Netherlands. On Wednesday her Majesty was visited by the Prince Consort at her hotel.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Count de Paris and the Duke of Chartres, visited the Queen on Saturday. Her Royal Highness also paid visits to the King of the Belgians, at Buckingham Palace, and to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who is travelling under the name of Baron Renfrew, arrived at Liège on the evening of the 9th inst. by the steamer from Namur. The Prince, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle on the afternoon of the 11th. After receiving the compliments of the military authorities stationed at Aix-la-Chapelle the Prince proceeded to the Hotel of the Grand Monarque, which was suitably prepared for his reception. The spacious courtyard of the hotel, enlivened by many of the national flags of England, waving above tiers of choice flowers, was filled with the English resident there, who were all eager to behold their young Prince. The Prince, after gracefully acknowledging these attentions, proceeded to take possession of the suite of apartments prepared for his reception, being the same which were occupied by his father, Prince Albert, on the occasion of his journey to England to claim the hand of Queen Victoria. On the following day, after making a due inspection of the principal monuments of this ancient city, his Royal Highness left by the afternoon train for Königswinter.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED, accompanied by Lieutenant Cowell, Royal Engineers, went down to Woolwich on Tuesday morning, where he passed upwards of three hours in the inspection of the Arsenal.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary leave Cambridge Cottage at the close of the month for a tour in Switzerland, after which the Royal Duchess goes to Rumpenheim, near Frankfurt, to pass the autumn.

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave a grand concert on Wednesday night at Lansdowne House, which was honoured with the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies this evening (Saturday) and on the 25th instant.

MISS MERITON WHITE.—A paragraph in relation to this lady appeared in our last, under the heading of "Notes of the Week," which has given pain to her friends. We are informed by a correspondent, who gives us his name, of some facts in relation to Miss White which ought to secure for her the sympathy and good will of her countrymen and countrywomen. "Miss Jessie Meriton White," he states, "is one of those women whose vigorous intellect and decision of character have proved to an incredulous and prejudiced world what the power and energy of the female mind, when properly directed, can accomplish. She is one of that illustrious band which numbers in its ranks the Somervilles, the Frys, the Chisholms, the Blackwells, the Rosa Bonheurs, the Nightingales, the Stanleys, and the Dixes. Any one who reads Miss Barbara Leigh Smith's pamphlet, 'Women and Work,' may know the reason why Miss White is now in Italy. Following the example of the Misses Blackwell she resolved to devote herself to the study of medicine and surgery, especially in the branches relating to midwifery and the diseases of women and children, doubtless with a view to relieve her sex from that distressing anomaly to which the women of England are subjected at an hour when the tenderness and delicacy of their own sex is most needed. Miss White applied to the London hospitals and colleges for permission to attend the lectures, which should eventually qualify her for a diploma. This application was in every instance peremptorily refused. Determined to persevere in attaining the object of her most laudable ambition, Miss White proceeded to Italy, in the sure hope of finding in the medical institutions of that country a liberality which she had sought in vain in those of her own free and enlightened England. Such is the interesting person described as 'a silly woman,' making inflammatory speeches to a mob; but, in truth, an English lady, who has set her heart upon a labour of love, and who, undeterred by the sneers of the world, will not flinch from its performance."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of members of the House of Commons favourable to the principle of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, to take into consideration the rejection of that measure by the House of Lords. The Right Hon. Edward Horsman was called upon to preside. The first resolution (which was carried unanimously) affirmed that the time had now arrived when this long-voiced question of Jewish disabilities should be finally settled; and that, considering the repeated manifestations of opinion in the House of Commons and in the country, the exertions of the Liberal party should now be united towards bringing about its accomplishment. It was now for the House of Commons to take some steps which would settle the question for ever. Mr. M. Milnes moved the second resolution:—"That Mr. Dillwyn be requested to postpone the motion which he has put upon the paper of the House until Lord John Russell's bill has been disposed of." The noble Lord's bill would extend to either House the privilege of that beneficial resolution of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, which was extended to the courts of law, and which was really the common sense of the matter, that a man should take the oath which was most binding upon his conscience. Sir James Graham addressed the meeting at considerable length. If that resolution of Mr. Dillwyn were affirmed by that meeting, he could not pledge himself to be bound by it. He thought it would be much better in the first instance to try the effect of Lord John Russell's measure. Mr. Ingram asked whether Baron Rothschild would take his seat if a resolution of the House were adopted, or whether he would be afraid to do so? Baron Rothschild, who was present, did not reply to the question. The resolution, after some discussion, was carried; as was also another resolution, to the effect that the failure of the whole of the Cabinet in the House of Lords to vote upon the measure had caused great pain and disappointment to the Liberal party. It was arranged that those present should proceed as a deputation to Lord Palmerston; and that the meeting should be adjourned until Tuesday next, at three o'clock, in order to receive a report of his Lordship's answer to their representations.

TOLL REFORM.—THE BARKING IRON BRIDGE.—On Tuesday a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Blackwall and the neighbourhood was held in the spacious grounds attached to the Steamship Tavern, Blackwall, for the purpose of entering a protest against the toll system in general, and more especially with regard to the Barking Iron Bridge and the Commercial-road Gates. Owing to the morning sitting of the House, Mr. Ayrton, M.P. (who was to have taken the chair), was not present at the opening of the meeting; and Mr. H. Ingram was absent from the same cause. Letters were received from several members of Parliament sympathising with the movement. Addresses having been given by Dr. Bowditch, Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Bradfield, the secretary of the Toll Reform Association, and others, a resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that "the foot impost on the Barking-road is disgracefully unjust, and inflicts a serious injury on the working classes on both sides of the bridge; that the tolls collected in the Commercial-road, the East India Dock-road, and in the Barking-road are excessive; that the mode of their collection is unjust; and that, together with all tolls within six miles from London, they ought to be abolished." A resolution adopting a memorial to the Houses of Parliament was then agreed to, and the meeting, at which there were upwards of 5000 persons present, separated.

APPROPRIATION OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Friday, the 10th inst., in the Court of Common Council, the communications which have taken place with the Government touching the appropriation of the site of Smithfield Market were the subject of a report. The Government has signified a determination not to allow any part of the area in front of St. Bartholomew's to be built upon. The reporting committee was instructed to obtain plans and estimates for the erection of a dead-meat market on the north side of Smithfield.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The President and Council of this distinguished body held their annual *conversazione* in the college on Saturday evening last. The entire suite of apartments were thrown open, and in the library were displayed some beautiful specimens of the photographic art, besides a collection of scientific apparatus. A fine picture of the late Dr. Paris was suspended in a conspicuous part of one of the rooms. The attendance was large, and included the most eminent members of the faculty.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—On Monday a deputation from the Literary Institute waited, by appointment, on the Lord Advocate at his official chambers, Spring-gardens, with the view of urging on his Lordship the importance of early legislation on the subject of the extension and elevation of the Scottish Universities. The deputation consisted of Alexander Baillie Cochrane, Esq., of Lamington, President of the Institute; Sir James Stuart Monteith, Bart., and Dr. Charles Mackay, Vice-Presidents, and others. Several Scottish members of Parliament were present. The interview was of the most satisfactory description.

WEST LONDON UNION.—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of this Union on Tuesday last, on the motion of Mr. Joshua W. Butterworth, a further petition to the Corporation was unanimously adopted, praying "for the establishment of public baths and washhouses, and also of model lodging-houses, for the industrial classes, together with the beneficial appropriation of the numerous waste sites within the West London Union, including that of Smithfield."

REPRESENTATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES IN PARLIAMENT.—A numerous meeting of the General Association for the Australian Colonies was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern (Wm. Charles Wentworth, Esq., late a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in the chair), to consider a memorial to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting that he would be pleased, in the Cabinet deliberations on the forthcoming Reform Bill, to place before her Majesty's Ministers the strong claims of the colonies to some share of representation in the Imperial Legislature. Several addresses were given by gentlemen intimately connected with Australia adverse to the proposal; and ultimately the resolution was withdrawn.

A DEPUTATION for the purpose of presenting a memorial on the subject of African immigration had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Wednesday. His Lordship assured the deputation that her Majesty's Government was quite alive to the serious danger of an immigration from Africa degenerating into a new kind of slave-trade, and that no scheme would be sanctioned which was likely to lead to such an evil.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—The models will be exhibited to the public on Monday, the 20th; Tuesday, the 21st; and Saturday, the 25th of July, from nine a.m. till seven p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd, Westminster Hall will be open to Peers and members of the House of Commons, from ten a.m. till seven p.m. After Saturday, the 25th, the exhibition will be open every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from nine till seven, until further notice.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—Last week the births of 855 boys and 811 girls, in all 1666 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1354. The number of deaths in London last week, declared by the Registrar-General, was 988 (508 males, 480 females), or 86 below the average. Owing to the hot weather, the number of deaths from diarrhoea has increased during the last fortnight from 33 to 133. Of this number 124 were among children under two years of age.

MEETING OF COAL-WHIPPER.—On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting of the coal-whippers of the port of London was held in the school rooms, Johnson-street, St. George's-in-the-East, in consequence of the assertions made in evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, now sitting on an inquiry into the state of the coal-whippers in London. Mr. Thomas Flinn was called to the chair. He referred to the late order, that no man should be employed from publicans, and stated that not more than one-half were engaged from the Coal-whippers' Office. He had a document put into his hands showing that in a case where a large number of men were employed the average earnings were 11s. 5d. a week. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and a resolution was adopted pledging it to exert itself to remedy the condition of the body.

FIRES.—On Saturday morning last a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Hale, picture-frame maker, Naylor's-court, High-street, Whitechapel, whereby two persons were injured, and property to a considerable extent was destroyed.—Another fire occurred on the same morning at the shop of Mr. Sanger, a German fancy stationer and jeweller, of 198, Whitechapel-road. A young man, named Smith, to save himself from being suffocated, leaped out of one of the upper windows, by which he sustained serious injuries that he was removed to the hospital.—Early on Tuesday morning a fire broke out at No. 64, New Bond-street, and which was not extinguished until a considerable amount of property was destroyed.

ON Saturday last a little boy, named George Burrell, aged four years, residing at Limehouse, while standing on the fender ignited his pinafore, and before assistance reached him he was most shockingly burnt over the face, arms, and body. He shortly afterwards expired.

EARLY ON Tuesday morning a pleasure-van returning from an excursion, with several persons, was overturned in King William-street, City. All the passengers were thrown out, and many of them were seriously injured. Some of the sufferers now lie at St. Thomas's Hospital in a precarious state.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC IN ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—On Saturday last Richard Empson, a keeper in the lunatic ward in St. Martin's workhouse, was killed by John Peon, aged twenty, one of the lunatics confined in that place, who beat him on the head with a poker. Dixon, another keeper, nearly met the same fate. Hearing the cry of "Murder!" he ran into the yard, and the prisoner rushed at him with a shovel, and struck him four or five times; he succeeded, however, in getting away, and fastened the door of the ward.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—This interesting ceremony took place in the Guildhall on Monday, many distinguished persons being present. His Royal Highness having taken his seat upon a chair of state on the right of the Lord Mayor—the Duke of Cambridge being on his left—the court was formally opened, and the resolution of the court in favour of presenting the freedom of the City to Prince Frederick William of Prussia having been read, Sir John Key, the City Chamberlain, addressed his Royal Highness, dilating upon the prestige attending the freedom of the City, and then proceeding personally to apply his remarks: "Having concluded his address, he handed to his Royal Highness the freedom of the City, emblazoned on vellum, and inclosed in a gold box, value a hundred guineas, which Prince Frederick William accepted, making a gracious reply. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other illustrious visitors, then proceeded, escorted by a guard of honour of the Honourable Artillery Company, to the Mansion House, where a splendid *déjeuner* awaited them.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the freedom of this city be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of our beloved Queen, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces, as a testimony of the attachment to the Queen and Royal family of the citizens of London represented by this Court, as a grateful recognition of the support his Royal Highness has given to the various public charities of the metropolis; of the undaunted valour displayed by him in the late war in the Crimea; and of the judicial energy and success with which he has conducted the military affairs of the empire since he has accepted the high and responsible office of Commander-in-Chief of the British army. That the freedom be presented, with a sword, or some other testimonial, of the value of two hundred guineas."

NEW MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, STRAND.—The directors of the Strand Buildings Company have entered into a contract with Messrs. Piper and Son, builders, of Bishopsgate-street, for the erection of the new model lodging-house, in Eagle-court, Strand, for the sum of £4295. The edifice will be constructed under the superintendence of Messrs. Morgan and Philipson, architects, of Dancs-inn, St. Clement's.

THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—On Monday the inquest into this terrible accident was brought to a conclusion, the jury returning the following verdict:—"We find John Griffiths, the Blackheath signalman, and Thomas Perry, engine-driver, guilty of 'manslaughter.' The jury find from the evidence that the distance-signal at the Lewisham station was not, and is not, so effective as in their opinion it should be; and also that great negligence was manifested from the fact that proper appliances were not carried by the engines, as ordered by the rules of the company; and the jury cannot help expressing their regret that so much time should have elapsed before any assistance from the company arrived at the scene of the accident. They likewise express their opinion that more efficient men should be placed to work the signals; and they further condemn the open third-class carriages of similar construction to those that were destroyed, as not affording sufficient protection to passengers in the event of an accident." The inquiry was then formally adjourned till Monday next, when the jury will meet and return the same verdict with regard to the deaths of two or three others killed, their warrant only being issued in the case of John Ballinger.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUSSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This exhibition took place at Chichester on Friday, the 10th inst. With the exception of the Alderneys shown by the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Dorrien, and some shorthorns by Mr. Crosby, all the animals were Sussex bred, and presented that excellence of character which has of late brought them into repute at Smithfield and other exhibitions. The character of the sheep was excellent; there were some horses, well deserving of the praise bestowed upon them; and the swine also were decidedly worthy of notice. Poultry, though not numerous, were of the best class.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At a banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday evening last, to the officers of the United States' frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, Mr. C. T. Bright, engineer to the company, reported that 800 miles of the telegraph cable were safely coiled on board the *Agamemnon*, at Greenwich; and 600 on board the *Niagara*, in the Mersey. The manufacture of the 2500 miles was completed, and he saw no reason why they should not meet together at Cork before the end of the month, so as to commence actual operations early in August, the best period for the undertaking. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

A MAIDEN ASSIZE.—Mr. Justice Erle opened the commission for the county and borough of Leicester on Wednesday. In the borough there was not a single prisoner for trial. The circumstance is the more remarkable as since the last occasion when it occurred (nearly thirty years ago) the town has more than doubled its population. The Mayor presented his Lordship with a pair of white gloves. The rarity of such an event in a town of 70,000 inhabitants occasioned the Townhall to be crowded with spectators.

MISS SMITH'S TRIAL.—The *Caledonian Mercury* gives the following particulars concerning the finding of the jury in this exciting case:—"After deliberating there were five for a verdict of guilty, and ten for one not proven. On the question of an absolute acquittal there was no diversity of sentiment whatever. The *Scotsman*, writing on the same subject, says:—"We have the best authority for stating that on each of the three findings the numbers were thirteen to two. The minority voted 'Guilty' on each occasion.—The defence is stated to have cost somewhere about £4000. The Dean of Faculty's fee was £250, and a 'refresher' of £70 every morning of the trial. Mr. Young, who was associated with the Dean in his defence, received £400 altogether."

SEARCH FOR BODIES AT LUNDHILL.—The operations continued for five months at the Lundhill colliery have now been closed, so far as regards the search for the bodies of those killed by the explosion. The number found has been 182, leaving only seven unaccounted for. Upwards of 200 men are now employed there, coal-getting; but the use of naked lights and blasting with gunpowder have been prohibited. During the five months not a single accident has occurred, in operations fraught with great danger.

ESCAPE FROM ST. ALBANS GAOL.—At noon on Sunday, whilst the turnkeys were taking their dinner, two prisoners, named William Jones and Joseph Webb, alias Randall, got out of their yard, and, procuring some loose material, scaled the outer wall of the prison, and, though instantly pursued, got clear away.

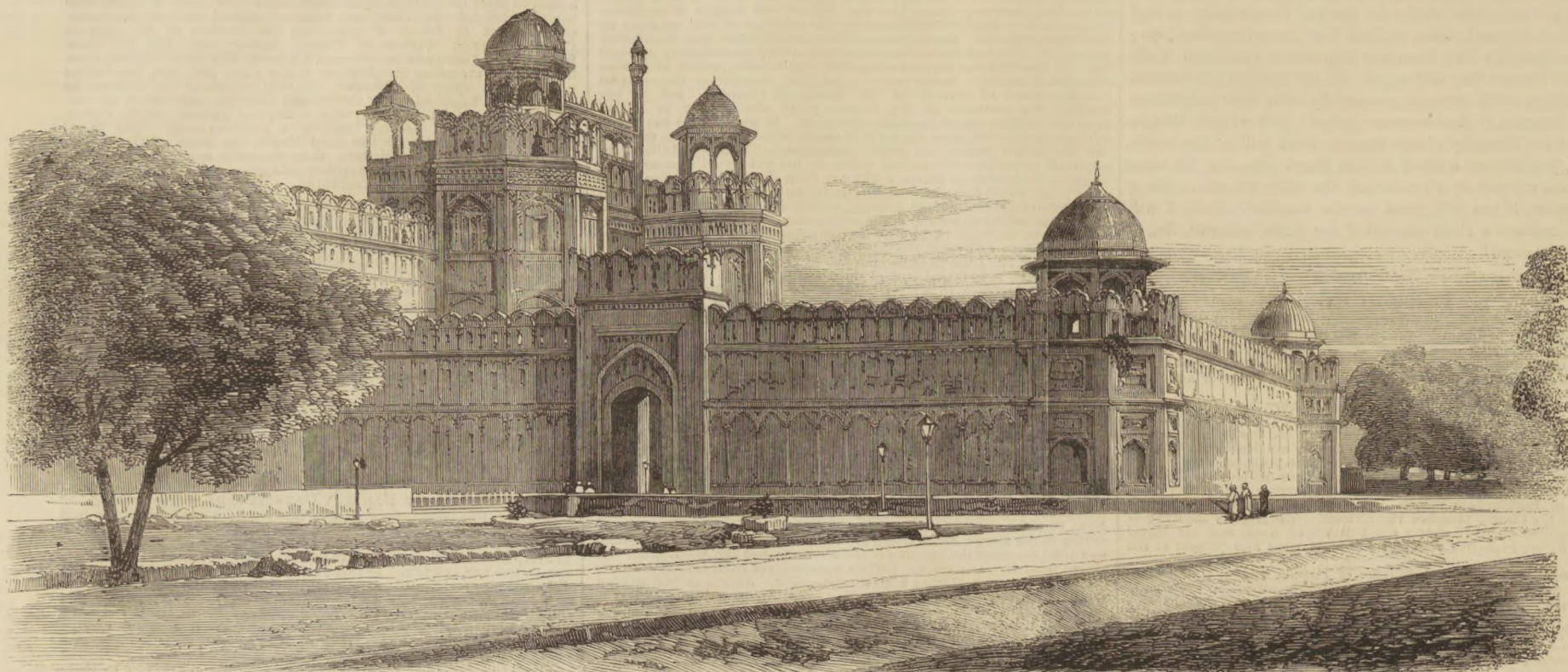
THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—The prisoner Spollen, charged with the murder of Mr. Little, was committed for trial on Wednesday.

SENTENCE OF DEATH was passed, at the Chelmsford assizes, last Wednesday, on Charles Finch, 26, a sullen-looking man, whom the jury had found guilty of the wilful murder of Harriet Frebourn, by cutting her throat, in the parish of Rivenhall, on May 24.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT CRAWLEY.—The execution of this unhappy man, now lying under sentence of death for the murder of his wife at Stratford, is fixed to take place on the 27th inst. at Chelmsford Gaol—the recommendation of the jury for mercy on the plea of the prisoner's age, he being upwards of sixty, not being considered a sufficient ground for the extension of the Royal prerogative.

CRICKET.—The match of the County of Surrey against the North of England was brought to a conclusion on Friday last, the following being the score:—Surrey, first innings, 226; second innings, 82. North of England, first innings, 81; second innings, 176.—The match of the Officers of the Grenadier Guards v. Windsor and Eton Club was played in the Home Park, Windsor, on Friday week, and decided by the first innings, the military being defeated by twenty-six runs. The following is the score:—The Officers of the Grenadiers, 85; Windsor and Eton, 111.—The match of the Horse v. Foot Guards. This military match at Lord's Ground on Thursday week terminated in favour of the Cavalry, the score being as follows:—Infantry, 119; Cavalry, 189.—The Kennington Club played the Thames Ditton United on Thursday week at Gig's-hill, Ditton; and, although Kennington was two men short, and their opponents barred another (Armstrong), still they contrived to win the game in the first innings, with eight runs over.—The match of the Guy's Hospital Club v. the Camberwell Amicable was played at the Rosemary Ground, Peckham, on Thursday week, and resulted in favour of the Amicable.—The match of the Watford v. Junior Surrey was played on Wednesday, the 8th inst., on the beautiful grounds of the Watford Club, in Cashionbury Park, and, being the day of the Floricultural Fête, attracted an immense number of visitors to witness the match. The following is the score:—Surrey, first innings, 40; second innings, 39; Watford, first innings, 100.—The Officers of the Grenadier Guards and Royal Horse Guards played the Royal Artillery on the lawn of the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on Monday and Tuesday last. The match was decided by the first innings, the Grenadier and Royal Horse Guards gaining the victory by 47 runs. The following is the score:—First innings, 181; second innings, 160. The Royal Artillery—First innings, 134; second innings, 29.—The Crystal Palace Club played the Eleven Gentlemen of Guy's at the Crystal Palace ground, on Monday—the match resulting in favour of the Palace Club, on the first innings, by nineteen runs.—The interest of the Gentlemen v. Players match drew together, on Wednesday, at Lord's Ground, between 4000 and 5000 spectators. The following is the score:—Players—First innings, 199; second innings, 122. Gentlemen—First innings, 194; second innings, 114.—A match was played at Haverstock Park, on Tuesday, between the King Edwards of Hackney and the Haverstock Park Amateurs, which the King Edwards won by ninety-seven runs and one more innings.

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



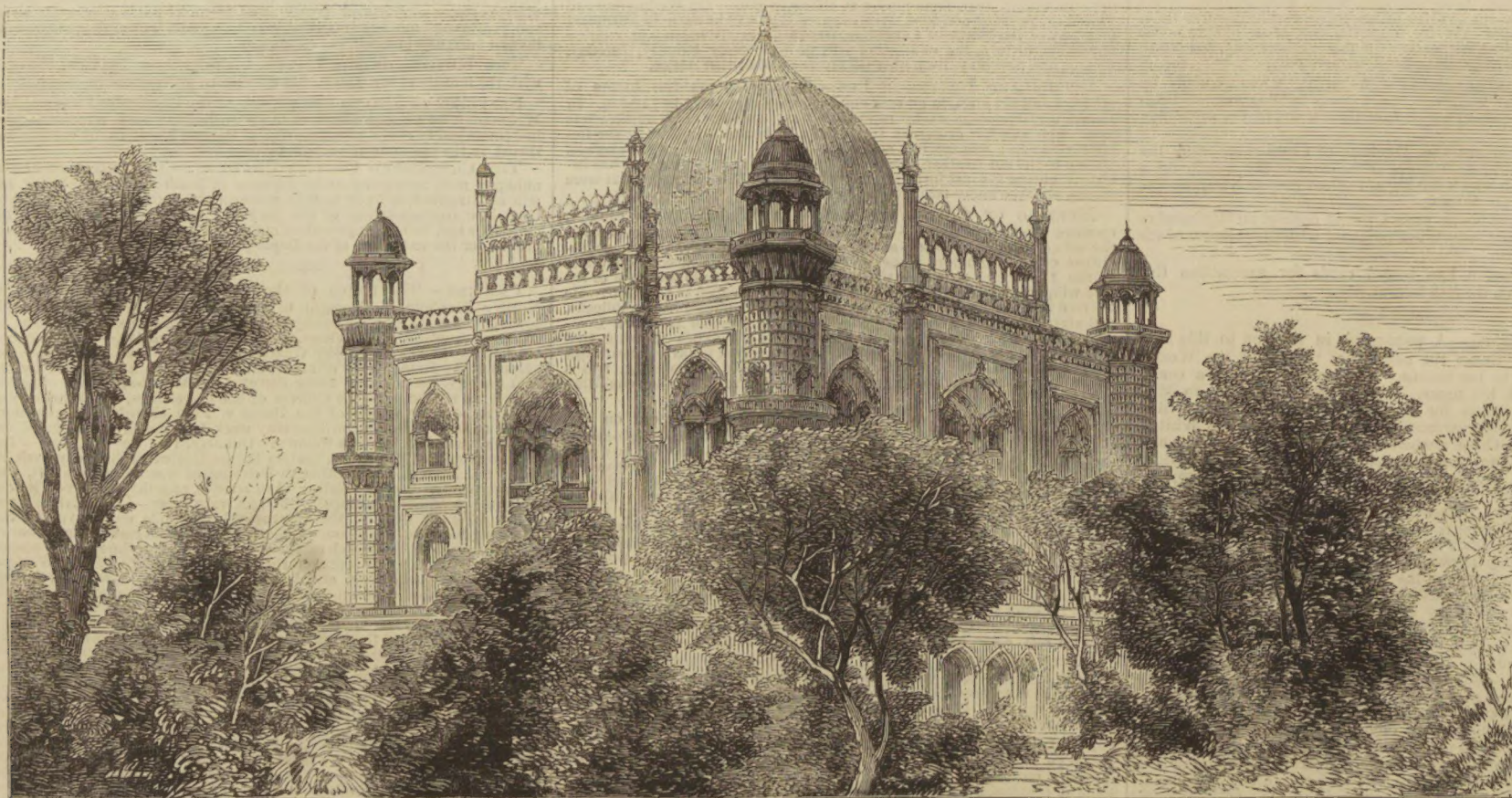
LAHORE GATE OF THE PALACE AT DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE following account of the outbreak at Delhi, and of the subsequent escape of thirteen officers, ladies, and children, from the massacre, has been obligingly communicated to us by one of the officers engaged in the painful scene. The names of the ladies and gentlemen are as follow:—Lieut.-Colonel Knyvett; Lieut. Wilson, Artillery; Lieut. Salkeld, Engineers; Lieut. Vibart, 54th N.I.; Lieut. Procter, 38th N.I.; Lieut. Forrest, Commissary of Ordnance; Ensign Gambier, Adjutant 38th N.I.; Mr. Marshall, merchant, Delhi; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Forrest, Miss Forrest, Miss A. Forrest, Miss E. Forrest.

On Monday, 11th May, I rose in the morning at gun-fire, and went to parade, for the purpose of marching the weekly guards off. Previous to the marching off of the guards, the troops (38th, 54th, and 74th Regiments) were paraded by the Brigadier, when an order relative to eighty men of the 3rd Cavalry, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for mutiny and insubordination, was read. I went down to the main guard, it being my turn for duty there (this is a weekly duty). Relieved the officer there, Lieutenant H. I then went to Mr. F.'s, where I purposed passing the day. I had been there perhaps half an hour, when a havildar of my own regiment came breathless, reporting that there was a disturbance, that troops were coming from the Meerut direction, and were about to cross the bridge of boats. I immediately rushed down to the main guard, made the men load, and, on getting a letter from the magistrate (in which he mentioned that it was reported that troops had come over from Meerut), I immediately dispatched three men—an orderly and two private servants—to the Brigade-Major, requesting he would send troops to the assistance of the fort. The Adjutant, Captain D., having done thus much, I repeated the report to the men of the main guard (in number fifty). They appeared to me to have but little of the enthusiasm of soldiers on the eve of battle. There was a strange and unaccountable sullenness about them; and, on passing down the line, I found that two or three men had not loaded at all, and but few had primed. I rectified what I then considered to be an oversight, and continued my walk up and down in front of the guard. In the course of half an hour the report was confirmed; and it was said that the 3rd Cavalry, 20th and 11th Regiments N.I., had mutinied at Meerut, and had come over to attack Delhi. Captain D. having begged for assistance at the Palace, I sent half the main guard (*i.e.*, twenty-five men) there. After the lapse of about an hour the alarm spread all over the city. The 54th Regiment arrived; they halted for a few minutes; and the men, headed by their Colonel, marched out of the gate towards the city in column of sections. They had gone but fifty yards, and were in front of the church, when they were attacked by, it is said, not more than seventy-five cavalry men and some infantry—it is supposed of the 11th and 20th Native Infantry. I myself looked

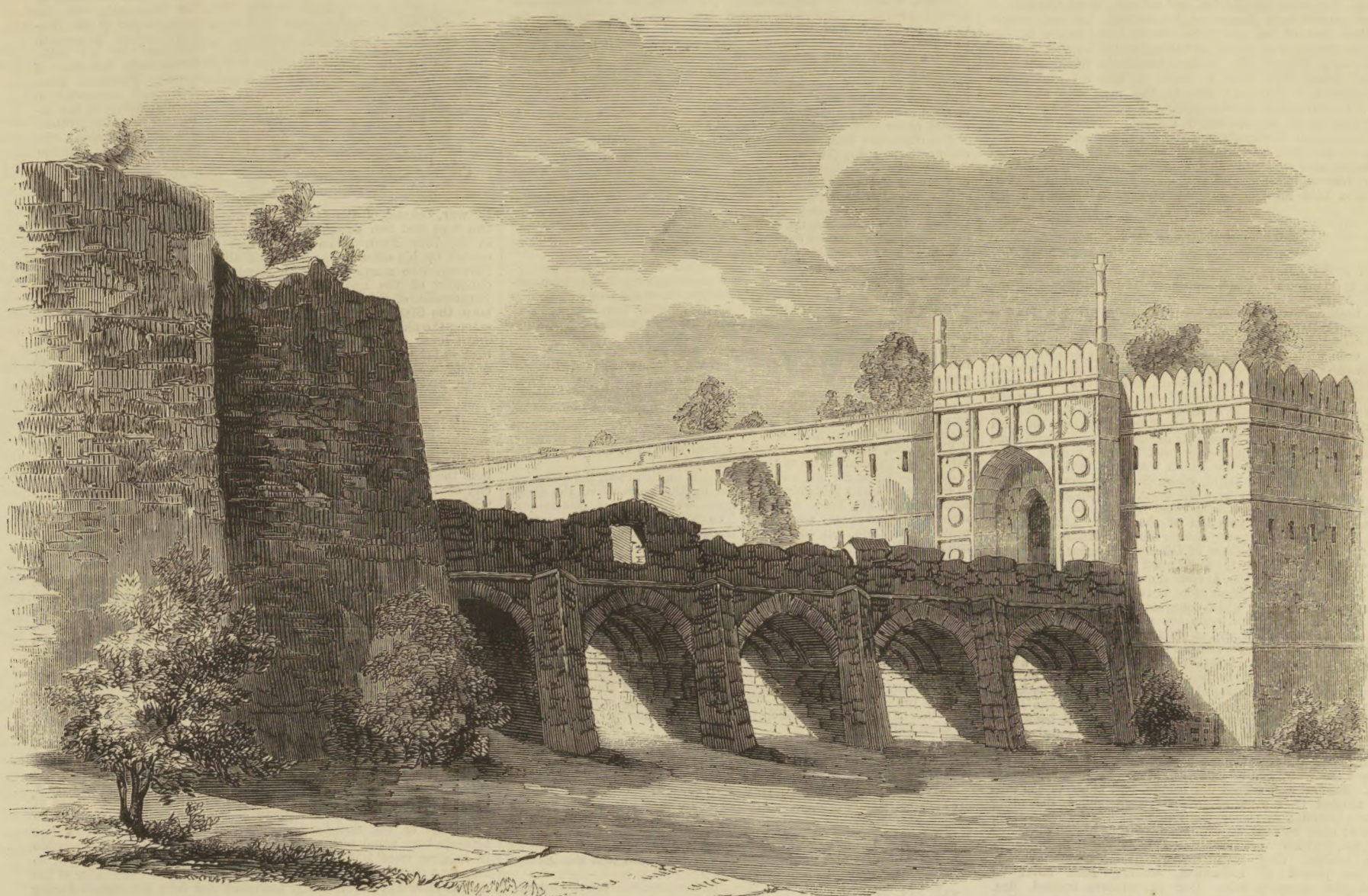
through the gate, which I had nearly closed, and saw cavalry men deliberately loading and firing at officers alone, and apparently without molestation. Shortly afterwards the Colonel of the 54th was carried in by some sepoys; and then one officer after another was brought in, the bodies frightfully mutilated, apparently dead. The Colonel was placed on the ground, but soon recovered sufficiently to rise and walk with my assistance to a carriage which I found at the gateway, and in which I put him, Dr. T. accompanying him. I omitted to mention that, on finding the troops attacked and so near the gate, both the field officer of the week and myself called on the guard to make ready, to advance, to wheel right shoulder forward, in order to make them face the gate, and so endeavour to prevent the enemy forcing it, and entering the main guard, the key to cantonments. The men did not move; there was no murmur, not even a word; but they did not stir. This somewhat astounded us, and we should have attributed it to cowardice, had there been any attempt on their part to retire, or do any thing but stand still and look indifferent. Other companies now arrived from the 74th, and shortly afterwards some men of the 54th returned under a native officer, the rest having gone over to the King. We had been here some two hours, expecting to be attacked, when it was determined, the magazine having meanwhile been blown up by Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Artillery, to effect our escape, and, the enemy being in great force, to retire upon cantonments. The moment the gates were opened the signal was given amongst the men, and the massacre of officers—many by their own men—commenced; bullets flew by fifties. The women, some of them, escaped, Heaven knows how, from off the gun-carriages where we had placed them, and all ran up the slope leading to the bungalow occupied by the subaltern officer on duty at the guard. Many must have fallen—men, women, and children—as we went up that slope. We were at the top. A ball passed through the muscles of Mrs. F.'s shoulder: the girls called to me, saying, "Our mother is wounded—help us!" All was confusion. The firing continuing, a round shot struck the parapet within a yard of us all, some ten in number. We now mechanically got into one of the embrasures, and stooped down. We took off our sword-belts, making with them a rope to lower the ladies into the ditch. The belts, as I expected, gave way with the second person; and the ladies and children had to be put over and let fall. They all fell on their feet, and, great as the height was, excitement and the clinging to life gave these girls presence of mind enough in all this danger to allow themselves to be dropped over the parapet. The last lady, aged, invalid, and heavy, gave us great trouble, and S. and I were obliged to use force to get her down this parapet; and there was afterwards another, when we had the same work over again, and worse still: we had to ascend the slope of the ditch—steep, and

with nothing to catch hold of but treacherous tufts of grass, which gave way every now and then, letting us drop again to the bottom. This, with the sepoys behind, and men looking over the parapet, was most disheartening. We at last got to the top, and made our way through a garden and some thick jungles full of thorns and briars. We went on and on, tearing clothes and scratching ourselves at every step, until by good luck we met a chapprasee, who immediately offered to take us to a place of safety. This was the judge's servant. He took us to Sir S. M.'s house, and we descended into a tykhra, where he brought beer, bread, meat, &c., and we supped even at this crisis and still in the midst of danger. We had many a joke, and many a piece of chaff; knocking off the necks of bottles of beer as if we were at a picnic. Having satisfied our hunger and thirst, none of us having eaten during the whole day, we became more alive to the danger of our position, it being more than probable that some of the servants would betray us. We decamped more rapidly than we came, and going along by the banks of the river searched for a ford. As we went along we heard firing in cantonments, and every now and then we saw a bungalow blaze up, and eventually, after twenty minutes had elapsed, the very house we had left. We toiled on, and at last determined to rest and satisfy our thirst. We had rested ten minutes or so when we heard a horse neigh, and this made us crouch down and listen attentively. The neighing continued, and at last we heard voices. We determined to conceal ourselves. We all scrambled into a hedge, and waited anxiously, hoping that the horsemen would pass us unobserved. The men, as we found by their voices, actually passed within a few yards of our hiding-place. As bad luck would have it, a bottle without a neck, our water-bottle, had been left in the very path. The men were coming by. We saw two sepoys in full accoutrements, a horseman unarmed, and two unarmed natives. They saw the bottle, and said, "Whose bottle can that be?" They then turned round, and evidently saw us; but, thinking us strong in numbers, and, doubtless, thinking our numbers considerable from seeing but indistinctly (for it was dark) a mass of clothes—the women being unable to hide their dresses entirely—they passed cautiously by, no doubt much more afraid of us than we of them. They called out, "Who is that?" and, receiving no answer, passed on. We then rose together, and, as there was a great rustling and scrambling, probably this hastened their movements, for as we looked back we could see no signs of any one. We moved on, expecting every moment to be followed and butchered, obliged to stop every five minutes to quench our thirst—such thirst I fancy we had never felt. We at last arrived at the canal, which looked a fordable place, and two of us, swimmers, proceeded first; we found the ford easy, with the exception of about five or six yards, which was deep and a current which made it difficult to keep our legs. The women were with great difficulty got over, and we felt a little more confident. Having got so



SUDJER JUNG'S MAUSOLEUM IN DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



BRIDGE AT DELHI LEADING TO THE PALACE OF THE MOGUL, FROM THE AGRA ROAD.

far we lay down on the wet grass, and, though wet through, we soon fell asleep. We, however, woke ere long, and proceeded until we came to the Rises; here we found, by good luck again (for none of us knew the country), a ford; we got over this with little difficulty.

Tuesday morning breaking, we searched for shelter, and at last concealed ourselves in some jungle affording us little protection from the sun, but apparently out of the way of villages and men. We had been there some three hours when two of us went off to dig for water. They had been gone an hour, and we felt alarmed about them, when suddenly they came running towards us, followed by some sixteen men.

The narrative breaks off abruptly at this point. Intelligence from Meerut, however, records the safe arrival at that place of the entire party—their escape, it is stated, having been little short of miraculous.

The following is from another Correspondent:—

MEERUT, May 20, 1857.

A party of volunteers started for the convent of Sirdanah (Dyce Sombre's residence) and brought in the sisterhood. They met with no molestation on the road. The sisters, under their superiors, had repulsed several attempts which had been made to capture their

church and convent; and for four consecutive nights had kept their assailants at bay. On the second night they offered them all the money they had if they would spare their lives; but a civil answer was sent to remind them that the rabble required both, and that after the latter was yielded up the money must, as a matter of course, become theirs.

The Artillery Laboratory inclosure (the refuge of the ladies and children) has been cleared of some of its superabundant population, and amidst many alarms the families there quartered get on pretty cheerily. Intrenchments are being thrown up, and the space to the right of our camp cleared for some distance.

Of the Simoor battalion the Ghoorkahs (a regiment enlisted amongst the hill tribes of the Himalayas), men without caste, brave and active soldiers, came in this morning from Deyrah. Parties of them are to be sent out forthwith to the neighbouring civil posts, to protect them from plunder; and a detachment of light cavalry has already started for Muzzuffernugger, about the safety of which great fears are entertained, although the civilians have remained at their post.

The Doab Canal has been materially damaged by the insurgents, and several of the locks broken.

Jehan Peschawar (i.e. the foe-scatterer) is an Affghan. He rendered us material assistance after our reverses at Cabul, liberal provision was made for him on the termination of the campaign, and he

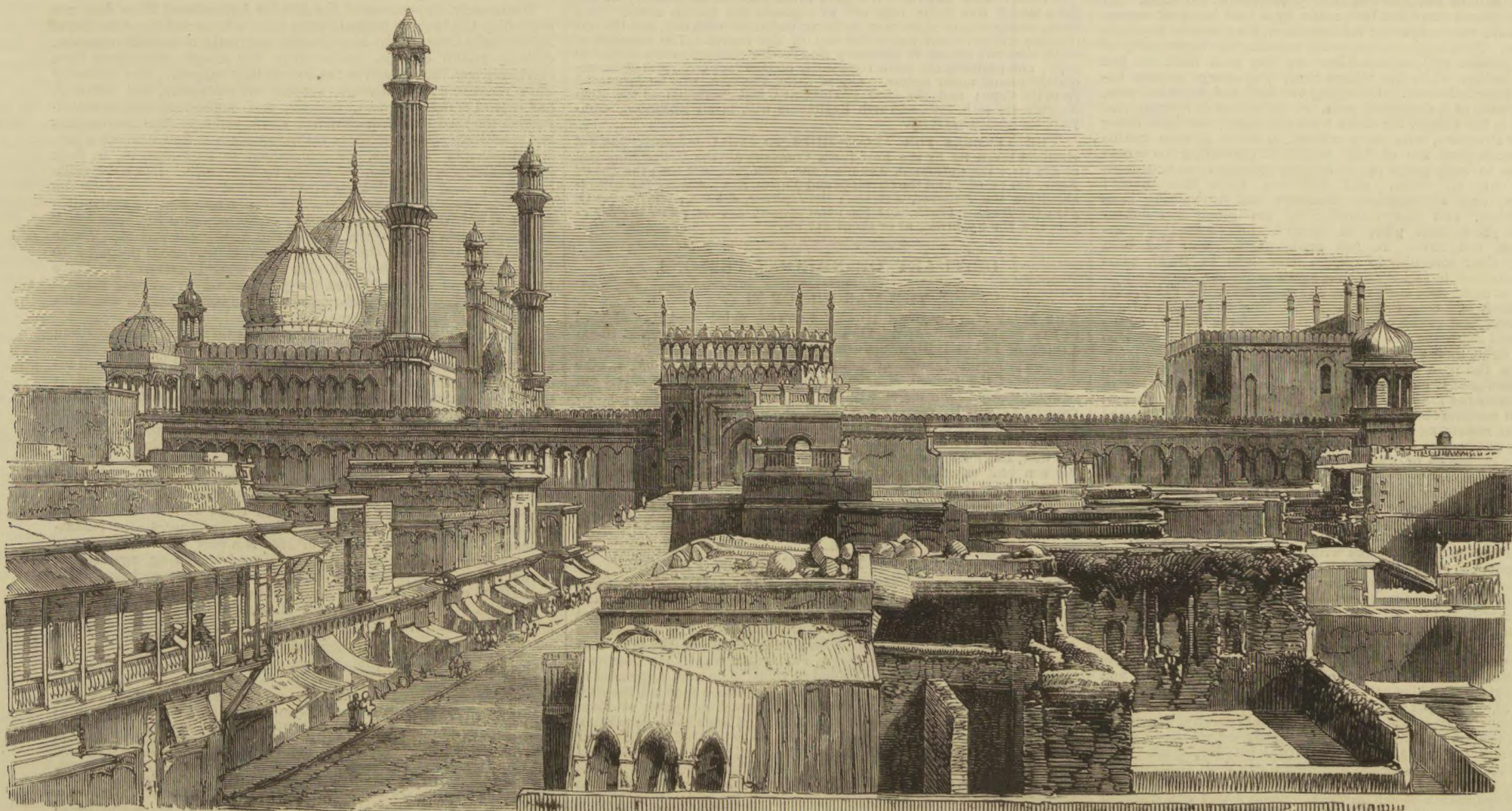
has since signalled himself as our staunch ally on several occasions during the Sikh war. He has collected a small force of Affghans, who joined us this morning. He was shot through the thigh on the 10th, but is riding about and is as active as ever.

All at this date appears quiet. Delhi is in possession of the insurgents, and the King is a puppet in their hands. His physician has been elected Vizier. Intelligence was received this morning that the Commander-in-Chief was coming down from Umballah with thirty guns, three squadrons of the 9th Lancers, the Bengal Fusiliers, her Majesty's 75th Regiment, and two native corps. A junction is to be effected with the Meerut force, consisting of two squadrons of the Carabineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Custance; siege train, under Major Tombs; and a wing of the 60th Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. Jones. The force is to march on Delhi, to which place a proclamation has been sent ordering the rebellious corps to lay down their arms on pain of having no quarter given them.

Mr. Henry Greathed, C.S., is appointed agent of the Governor in the north-west provinces.

Telegraphic communication has again been interrupted between this place and Agra; the wire was cut last night.

Accounts are hourly reaching us of the details of atrocities committed by the infatuated populace. At Delhi one young lady was seized, stripped of her clothing, and suspended by her hands to a tree: she was thus hacked to pieces with knives. A widow lady



THE JUMNA MUSJID OF DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

narrates an extraordinary escape: before the rabble set fire to her house she was buried by her servants in the garden, her head only left above ground, and this was covered with bushes, over which straw was scattered. The latter caught fire, and not only burnt the hair of her head, but would have discovered her retreat, had not a syce (groom) rushed forward and prevented search being made, by declaring that the ground was sacred, he having buried his wife there.

Great animosity against the natives manifests itself amongst the European troops from time to time. A fine lad who volunteered as hangman a few days ago to the man who was condemned for Mr. Chambers's murder, spying a bit of cast-away rope, said in my hearing in an ecstasy of delight, "Sure, now, Sir, won't it be an elegant tricing for a nagur when he's well greased?" Eleven men of the 20th who were on guard at the treasury of Muzzuffernugger, and who mutinied with the rest, have just been caught, with 1000 rupees each upon them. Our friend, it is to be hoped, will soon have an opportunity of trying the tenacity of his cord.

(Extracts from Private Letters.)

CAMP ON THE HINDUN, JUNE 2, 1857.

WE encamped at this place on the morning of the 30th ult., after three days' march from Meerut, only memorable for the slowness of our progress, and toughness of our beef. Serais and dak bungalows equally had been destroyed by the rebels, and the villages, for the most part, were forsaken. Our force consists of two field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie and Major Tombs; two squadrons of Carabineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cundance; six companies of Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones; 100 Sappers and Miners; and a small body of Irregular Horse, under Captain Hall; besides two heavy guns—eighteen-pounder and howitzer—served by the artillery recruits under Light; the whole brigade commanded by Colonel Wilson, of the H. C. Artillery. On reaching the ground we found some 300 carts moving towards Delhi: there was nothing in them, except choosa; but a few ugly-looking weapons, apparently bred between a stick and a cheese-cutter, having turned up, the whole were sent into camp, but, eventually, allowed to go into Delhi, where they are, doubtless, now employed in removing valuables from the town. When gold mohurs are worth twenty-four rupees, each carriage must be at a premium too. Our position is at the junction of the Delhi, Alligurrh, and Meerut road, on a nearly level plain, having the river Hindun between us and Delhi to the west; the village of Ghazodeennugger in our rear to the east; our right flanked to the northward by a small village on an indulation of the ground; our left, of course, rests on the roadward. The river is fordable at one point in front of us, but a suspension-bridge has been left standing by the rebels, which connects the road to Delhi. After crossing it a raised causeway for some 400 yards leads by a gradual descent to the level of the plain, and at its termination is a well-built tollhouse, the walls of which have escaped destruction.

About noon our advanced pickets of irregular cavalry, whose videttes occupied a low line of sandhills, bounding the near horizon between us and Delhi, were driven back. They reported detached bodies of cavalry and masses of infantry as collecting on the Delhi road. Trumpet and bugle at once sounded the alarm, and before the echoes of the "double" had died away troopers were mounted, and infantry had already fallen in. Captain Andrews' company of Rifles led the advance, and quickly made for the bridge, followed by the others as they formed up; and artillery, supported by cavalry, headed for the ford. Beyond and across the bridge, and close to the tollhouse above alluded to, a mass of infantry were posted, defending two heavy guns intended to sweep the roadway; and on our coming in sight they at once saluted us with round-shot. Happily for our leading column, which was of necessity massed together in passing the bridge, they were directed too much to our right, and we passed it unharmed, seeking such cover as we could on the opposite side. Our skirmishers opened fire. That of the enemy, who had two guns posted in a fosse of trees close by, and well laid for the ford, was now diverted from us to our guns and cavalry pressing on to their left flank; but so large a mass of men surged forward, threatening to overwhelm our small party, that we began to recross the bridge, even at the risk of being raked by their cannon. The whole battalion then moved over, and, throwing out skirmishers on either flank, and seeking such slight cover as the nature of the place afforded, we pressed on towards the tollhouse, the enemy retreating into a village on our left front, under the protection of whose walls they kept up a galling fire. The left of their position had been outflanked by our cavalry, and, as the latter advanced on the guns which they had left in position, Andrews' company rushed on those occupying the road, and which were still defended by a few of their sharpshooters. Crouching under cover of these heavy pieces of ordnance, our riflemen directed their fire on the retreating sepoys, one of whom fired into an ammunition-wagon, which blew up, with a loud report. Andrews and the few brave fellows beside him were hurled aside by its force. Both my horse and myself, struck by heavy splinters, were thrown down; the former I believed killed, having a hole through the forehead into his mouth. I found myself amongst a mass of blackened human beings, the burning clothes of some of whom were adding to their torture.

After attending to their most urgent wants, and doing my best to get removed from the neighbourhood of the flaming carriages, a second tumbril full of powder, I procured another horse, and rode forward to join the companies who had gone to the left of the villages already set on fire by them on this side and by the Dragons on the other: the place was still full of the rebels, and a storm of grape, canister, and round-shot hurtled through it. The sun had now set, and the short eastern twilight was already deepening into night. In my absence a gallant stand had been made by a half hundred sepoys in a deep nullah, where, fighting for their lives, they crossed bayonets with our men. Nothing, however, could restrain the impetuosity of the riflemen, headed by Lieutenant Deedes: they soon filled its bed with dusky bodies, while the village itself was every moment becoming one huge holocaust. Collecting our dead and wounded men, and carrying with us the captured guns, we retired on our camp, and the survivors in the village, for there were still many, the heat being such that our Dragons, who were ordered to scour it, were unable to enter it, made good use of their respite in preventing the spread of the flames to such parts of it as yet remained unconsumed. How tired we all were, and how we slept that night! Besides guns and ammunition, sandbags and intrenching tools had been taken, and the intention of the rebels had doubtless been to place their guns in position and defend all approaches from the river. A few artillerymen, who had been compelled by their comrades to remain with them in Delhi, came over to us, delighted to find themselves again under our banner.

Mustering at night once more round our mess-table, we did justice to a hearty meal, and only retired after drinking the health of our dear little Queen, and giving one parting tribute to the memory of the brave men (and there was one empty chair in the midst of us) who had fallen in doing their duty.

Scarcely on the next morning had the party returned from the mournful offices paid to our dead, thirteen of whom were buried in one trench beside the grave of poor Andrews, than the alarm again sounded, and our pickets were seen galloping in. The force turned out; but, after remaining under arms for two hours, and no one appearing, they got back to cover, but were still on the alert.

About one p.m. bodies of cavalry were seen topping the sandhills; and as we advanced against them, their right posted on the partially burned village of the day before, and their left resting on the sandhills, their heavy guns opened on us from their flank and centre, and musketry from the right. Their range was too wide for grape or canister, although its whirr was ever in the air. Their shell, too, all burst short of us; but their practice with round-shot was excellent, and did much execution amongst horses of the Dragons and Artillery. Lieut. Perkins, of the latter corps, was killed. Our field guns, under Col. Mackenzie and Major Tombs (who had several horses killed under him), were beautifully handled, and the enemy fell back as we steadily advanced on their position. On the left the Rifles entered the smouldering village and drove them back at the bayonet point. The whole of our small force was speedily engaged. You know what the heat of a noonday sun is in this part of India on the 31st of May; you know, too, what furnace blasts the winds become, and you can imagine under their influence what was the parched glare of the yellow sands around us; but no conception of yours can meet the reality of suffocation amongst the yet burning ashes of that blackened village—a patch of pandemonium earth, its stones streaked with dry, black blood, peopled with half-burned corpses, and where one drop of water sent down to many a parched tongue from above would have outweighed the jewels of Solomon's crown in price. Some reeled like drunken men, and fell with the death rattle gurgling in their throats; and wherever a water-carrier was to be found the fainting drank greedily of the

brackish liquid, often to fall dead from the sudden revulsion caused by the greedily-swallowed stream. Three of the Rifles and several of the Artillery were carried back to camp unwounded, but dead, and numbers disabled by *coup de soleil*. Dr. Moore, of the Carabineers, always present where duty called him, was shot through the skull, and his life is all but despaired of. Lieutenant De Courbel had the right hand nearly shot away. Troop Sergeant-Major Mackenzie had his leg carried away by a round-shot. Ensign Napier was badly shot in the thigh; it has been since amputated. The rebels retired in confusion, but were able to carry with them all their guns and many of their dead. Thus ended the second act of our drama, and closed the two days' battle of the Hindun, one in which the elements caused us far more discomfort than the enemy.

The Ghoorkas from Bolunshur, about 250 in number, joined our camps this morning (June 1st), and are panting for blood. Very heavy firing was heard all last night in the direction of Delhi, and all sorts of rumours are on foot to account for it.

Our Brigadier has proved himself an excellent soldier; his arrangements, in all their minutest details, are admirable; we have two eighteen-pounders posted on the bridge, which, from the elevated nature of the ground, command our front and left flank—the only points from which we have to apprehend a serious attack.

Our wounded go in to-night to Meerut, and reinforcements are expected immediately. Within the last three days our Rifles have suffered a loss of nine per cent non-effective, from all causes; and our loss has amounted to thirty-two casualties on the first and twenty-three on the second day. Sixteen of our small but noble force of riflemen have been killed.

Our artillery force is altogether disproportioned to the infantry. We have to support it; but it is to this preponderating influence that we owe much of our success against our well-drilled enemies. Their forces were well directed. One or two native officers were found amongst the dead; and it is believed that their guns were commanded by another officer celebrated throughout our north-western garrisons for his practical acquaintance with, and success in, artillery practice. A Shah-zada, whose elephant and standard were to be seen during the action, was generalissimo of the hostile forces.

June 3.—Since my last we have been left undisturbed, the attention of the enemy being probably distracted by the approach of the Commander-in-Chief's force from the north-west. I post this to-day, uncertain when it may reach you. The roads through the up-country provinces are safe, but circuitous; those to the southward are still interrupted.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Three of the accompanying Views have been engraved from photographs taken by Mr. Beresford, the secretary of the Delhi Bank, of whose fate in the recent outbreak there are contradictory rumours. In the first illustration is shown the portion of the palace inhabited by Captain Douglas, commander of the palace guards, and by the Rev. Mr. Jennings and his daughter, who were brutally murdered. Sudjor Jung's Mausoleum is a resting-place halfway between Delhi and the Koolub, and where persons occasionally resort for change of air. The lower Engraving at page 57 shows a portion of the Dariva, a street leading to the Jumna Masjid. The upper Engraving in page 57 shows a portion of the ancient Citadel of Selim Ghur, connected with the more modern Palace of Delhi.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The following is a summary of the naval forces in the Chinese and Indian Seas, under the command in chief of Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B., having his flag in the *Calcutta*, 84—including all those en route to the station, and excluding those ordered home to be paid off (some of which are now on their passage), striking out also the *Raleigh* as a lost ship:—

SAILING SHIPS.	No.	Guon.	Men.
Line-of-battle	1	84	720
Frigate	1	50	500
Corvette	1	26	230
Sloops	4	46	390
Floating-barrack (3-decker)	1	12	480
Hospital-ships (2-deckers)	3	12	491
Store-ships and Hulks	2	—	—
STEAMERS.			
Screws.—Line-of-battle	1	70	620
Frigates	2	82	900
Corvettes	4	75	920
Sloops	2	34	325
Gun-vessels	3	14	292
Gun-boats	19	26	715
Screw hospital-ships	5	16	676
Paddles.—Corvettes	2	22	420
Sloops	2	12	330
Tender	1	5	—
Floating factory	1	3	51
Totals	55	589	8560

A NIGHT SIEGE AT CHATHAM.—On Friday, the 10th inst., garrison forces were issued by Colonel Eden for the troops to assemble at half-past six p.m., in their respective parades, to go through the operation of a night attack and the general siege. The plan consisted of an attack on those portions of the fortifications known as the Spur Battery, Prince of Wales' Bastion, Prince Edward's and the King's Bastions, together with training parallels, and the construction of elevated and sunken batteries. The entire force was under the superintendence of Colonel A. G. Ross, Royal Engineers. This interesting military spectacle gave general satisfaction.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—We gave some particulars recently of the force which was being sent out to augment the Indian army. This force, amounting to 14,000 men, is being embarked each day, and the last division will have left before the end of the month. The defection of 30,000 men will render it necessary that further reinforcements should be sent; and probably six more regiments, of 1000 men each, will be immediately placed under orders. One of them, the 89th, will be forwarded from the Cape; and the 42nd Highlanders, 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 20th, 34th, and 97th Regiments will, in all likelihood, complete the additional force.

THE TENDERS FOR TROOP-SHIPS TO INDIA.—Among the six steamers taken up by the East India Company are the *United Kingdom*, at £32 10s.; the *Caledonia*, £29 10s.; the *John Bull*, £32 10s.; the *Robert Lowe*, £34 7s. 6d.; and the *Carthage* and *Thebes*, £19. Among the sailing-ships are the *Ballarat*, £18 10s.; the *Defiance*, £15 15s.; the *Louisiana*, £17; the *Walmer Castle*, £17 10s.; the *Amoor*, £15 15s.; and the *Liverpool* and the *Tyburnia*, at or about £17 10s.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF ELY.

THE MOST NOBLE JOHN HENRY LOFTUS, third Marquis and Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow; Viscount Loftus, of Ely, and Baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall, in the county of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, county of York, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of John, second Marquis of Ely, K.P., by his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir H. Watkin Dashwood, Bart. He was born 19th Jan., 1814, and married, 29th Oct., 1844, Jane, daughter of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, N.B., and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Hope Vere, by whom he leaves issue a youthful son and daughter. The Marquis, who inherited the family honours from his father in 1845, died suddenly on the 15th inst. at his house, 63, Eaton-square. He is succeeded by his only son, John Henry Wellington Graham, Viscount Loftus, now the fourth Marquis, who is in his eighth year.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE ANSON.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE ANSON, Commander-in-Chief at Bengal, was the second son of Thomas, first Viscount Anson, and brother of Thomas William, the second Viscount Anson, and first Earl of Lichfield. He was born the 3rd Oct., 1797; he entered the army at an early age, and was present at the battle of Waterloo and many principal engagements of the Peninsular war. He became a Colonel in 1838, and a Major-General in 1851. He was appointed to his high command in India in 1855. General Anson married, the 30th Nov., 1830, Isabella Elizabeth Annabella, second daughter of Cecil Weld, first Baron Forester, by whom he has had issue three daughters. The General was accompanied by his wife to India, where, at Kurnaul, this gallant and lamented commander died of cholera on the 27th ult. General Anson was Clerk of the Ordnance from 1846 to 1852; and he sat in the House of Commons for three different boroughs successively, and lastly for South Staffordshire, from 1818 to 1853. The General was a zealous patron of the turf, where he was better known as Colonel Anson.

SIR ORFORD GORDON, BART.

SIR ORFORD GORDON, ninth Baronet, of Embo, county Sutherland, who died at Brighton on the 19th ult., was the younger son of Sir William Gordon, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Sarah, only daughter of Crosby Westfield, Esq., R.N., and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his elder brother, Sir John Gordon, the eighth Baronet. Sir Orford Gordon married, the 20th December, 1813, Frances, daughter of Lieutenant-General Gore Browne, Colonel of the 44th Regiment, by whom he has had issue two sons and two daughters. Sir Orford was formerly a Captain in the 78th Foot. The worthy and lamented Baronet is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir William Home Gordon, the tenth Baronet, who married, the 26th March, 1844, Ellen Harriet, youngest daughter of the late B. Barnewall, Esq., of the family of the Barnewalls, of Crickstown Castle, Meath, and has a son, Home Seton, born the 21st March, 1845. This family of Gordon, which ranks among the oldest of the Scottish Baronets, is a branch of the illustrious ducal house of Gordon, which was of importance in Scotland as far back as 1150. The first Baronet, Sir John Gordon, who was so created in 1631, was the great-great-grandson of the statesman, Alexander de Seton, first Earl of Huntly.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.

ON the 20th of this month the Royal Agricultural Society of England hold their nineteenth anniversary meeting at the ancient picturesque city of Salisbury. On that day, as during the preceding week, the trials of field implements will be going on for the satisfaction of the judges. On Tuesday, the 21st, the implement-yard will open, and a vast collection of agricultural machinery, not competing, may be seen at work. At midday a large party of agriculturists will proceed to Mr. Sidney Herbert's home farm at Wilton, to inspect specimens of the water-meadows, for which Wiltshire and Hampshire have been famous for nigh two centuries; and after the inspection Mr. Squarey (author of the prize essay on the manufacture of farmyard manure, in the recently-published number of the *Bath and West of England Journal*) will deliver a lecture on the use and construction of water-meadows, which will have peculiar interest at the present moment, when there is so much discussion on the best mode of disposing of liquid town-sewage.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 22nd, the implement-yard will continue open at half-a-crown in the afternoon. The live stock and other prizes will be announced and placarded, and the stock-yard will be thrown open. At five o'clock a select party of the council, governors, stewards, and judges of the Royal Agricultural Society Exhibition, the municipal authorities, and railway directors (who convey the live stock free), not exceeding 200 in number, will have a select dinner in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall; the Duke of Richmond presiding, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the President of the Society, the Right Hon. the Speaker. It has hitherto been usual to have this annual dinner in a pavilion capable of holding from 800 to 1000 guests. But the society has been so managed that, although the magnitude, interest, and importance of the annual show have been vastly increased and fully maintained during the last five years, the income and the subscribers have not increased in proportion. Under these circumstances the expense of the pavilion, about £800, has been retrenched, and the great annual social gathering reduced to a small, select, fashionable banquet, to the extreme disgust and openly-expressed dissatisfaction of many of the council, and all who are not of the select vestry—no one being more dissatisfied, as it is generally understood, with this retrenchment, which is no reform, than the noble Duke of Southdown celebrity.

To fill this social gap the Central Farmers' Club have decided to dine together with their friends on the same day, and at the same hour, as the Royal Society; and another farmers' dinner will be held on Thursday 500, Mr. Stephen Mills, the greatest farmer in Wiltshire—perhaps in England—in the chair.

On Thursday, the 23rd, the implement-yard and cattle-yards, thrown into one, will open at the reduced rate of one shilling; on Friday the same; and at midday, when almost all the agricultural members of the society have returned to their homes, the farce of holding the annual meeting by half-a-dozen office-bearers, against which we protested last year in our remarks on the Chelmsford Show, will be performed. If this annual meeting were held at three o'clock on Wednesday, before the dinner; if discussion and friendly suggestions were invited; if special arrangements were made for receiving the names of farmers desirous of joining the society, there would be no lack of funds for any practical, scientific, or social purpose—the social purpose which brings landlord and tenant, Englishman and foreigner, townsman and countryman together, uniting in hearty cheers for popular toasts not being the least important.

Fortunately, the success of the Annual Agricultural Show does not depend on the by-laws framed by the select self-elected few of the Royal Agricultural Council—by-laws framed expressly to exclude reporters, exclude public opinion, and exclude the simple subscribers from exercising any influence over the society they support. The Salisbury Show must be a great success, because the enterprise, and industry, and capital of our breeders, farmers, and implement-makers will so furnish the yard with first-class live stock, and first-class implements and machinery, that thousands on thousands will find it worth while, for pleasure or business, for amusement or improvement, to flock into Salisbury by the road, but chiefly by the "rails," that have made Salisbury, once the most isolated of inland cities, now one of the easiest to reach from the far west, or the south-west, or the south-east, and north. From every quarter of the compass will come stock and implements to be shown, and farmers to criticise and buy. Never was there a time when the west of England was more prepared to learn, or better provided with able agricultural instructors. There has been no volume published for years equal in amount, variety, depth, and plainness of information, to the last volume of the *Bath and West of England Journal*.

The class of implements at Salisbury exhibited for competition under the new arrangement (first adopted at Chelmsford, by which the competition of each class is triennial, instead of annual) will include steam cultivators, for which a prize of five hundred pounds is offered; drills, manure distributors, horse-hoes, haymaking machines, reaping machines for corn crops, mowing machines for grasses, horse-rakes, waggons, and carts. The interest of the competition will be concentrated on the steam cultivators and the reaping machines. Liquid manure drills are important on the dry poor soils of Wilt- and Hampshire. The rest are standard implements, on the merits of which the decision of the judges, from the limited time at their disposal, will make little impression on those who are now the real judges and awarders of substantial prizes as purchasers—the tenant-farmers. For the tenant-farmer of 1857 is a very different person to the tenant-farmer of 1837, before railroad travelling, agricultural shows, and the competition of Free-trade had roused and sharpened his natural common sense and large local experience.

Our next article will describe the show, which, with fine weather, must be a brilliant success.

S. S.

SIGNAL DISTRESS LIGHTS.—Mr. Robson's signal rockets, green and red, were tried on Monday night on board one of the mail steam-packets coming from Calais to Dover. The night was too fine and clear to exhibit the rockets to the best advantage, but they were so powerful in their continuous luminosity that the commander of another of the mail-packets that had just arrived from Ostend, who was ignorant of the fact that the rockets were to be tried, deemed it his duty, on seeing a strange light glowing so powerfully at a great distance, to proceed at once to sea, with the view of rendering assistance to the vessel supposed to be in distress. The lights are to be further tried in the Channel on a large scale.

Mr. Charles Dickens is to give a reading of his "Christmas Carol," at Manchester, about the end of this month.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

It is said that Mr. Thackeray will run Mr. Cardwell very hard for the representation of Oxford, and that not only all the unseated member's influence will be exercised in his behalf, but that he will have (quietly and unseen) the influence of a large portion of the University in his favour. And, if he is returned, it is asked, what kind of figure will he make in the House? Touched as he is with grey, is he not a little too old to begin a House of Commons' life? A great change has certainly come over the House since the passing of the Reform Bill; but there is still an inclination not to be led by, or even to listen to, any member returned as it were to seize a reputation in a single Session. The late Sir Robert Peel is said to have obtained his influence in the House, not so much by his undoubted abilities as by the fact of his having been almost born in the House. Then it is remembered that Dr. Johnson declined a seat in the Commons; so, still nearer our own time, did Mr. Southey. Tom Moore, also, if we mistake not, declined to sit. Mr. Dickens is understood, also, to have declined the pressing overtures of more than one constituency. These examples should not, however, altogether influence Mr. Thackeray's course on this occasion. That he will speak often we do not believe—that he will speak to the point whenever he does speak we have no manner of doubt. But shall we not lose another novel—through a Parliamentary Session will not fiction suffer more than legislation will gain by his seat in St. Stephen's? Will not the work of two Committees thoroughly disgust him with uncongenial duties—dull duties—the necessary performance of which cannot be repaid to such a mind by the comparatively empty honour of a seat in the English House of Commons? But let us first catch our hare before we cook it! Mr. Thackeray has a formidable rival in Mr. Cardwell, and may possibly not attain the desired honour.

The most readable article in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* is one on "The License of Modern Novelists," dedicated to Mr. Dickens, Mr. Heade, and Mrs. Gaskell. Somebody said of the article that it was so Government in spirit, that it was not only written by a Government man, but on Government paper, with Government quills, and during Government hours. There is one odd mistake in the article. The Post Office (thanks to Mr. Rowland Hill) is properly held up as the best-managed Government office, as the one of all entirely free from the taint of circumlocution. Then we are told of what Government did so quickly and well connected with the introduction of that universal public advantage, the pierced penny postage-stamps. "Mr. Dickens," says the writer, "can never tear a penny stamp from his fellows without having before his eyes an illustration of the watchful ingenuity of her Majesty's Government." What an illustration! If there ever was a "circumlocution" case—and a shabby one withal—one more disgraceful to the Government of one time than another, it is the case of the inventor of the pierced penny postage-stamps. How he was referred from one office to another—re-referred, snubbed, his invention derided and then attempted to be cheapened—let printed Parliamentary papers tell. The ingenious inventor could, doubtless, add other facts in support of Mr. Dickens' picture of an English Government Circumlocution Office.

It is Dryden who says that good prologues in his latter years had become as scarce as good plays. Now they are even scarcer. We cannot call to mind a single good prologue spoken in London since Byron's at the reopening of Drury Lane. Wednesday night, at the Haymarket, witnessed a second exception. The occasion was a great one—the representation, for the benefit of Mr. Jerrold's family, of two of his best plays. A good writer was wanted. Some of the original players played in the two pieces, and Mr. Phelps was to speak the prologue. A new hand tried, and a new hand went in and won. The conception is manly and appropriate—many of the lines bold and Churchill-like—the author Mr. Samuel Lucas.

Lord Lyndhurst's eulogium in the Lords this week on Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors and the Lord Chief Justices will be remembered as long as any one of the Lives so sarcastically condemned by the ex-Lord Chancellor. If, it is asked, Campbell survives Copley, will he insert the eulogium in Lyndhurst's Life? We think not. But the passage at arms will not soon be forgotten. A coarse and wanton attack was repelled by a sharp and delicate reply.

The many spectators who have cried in manly and in womanly tears over the performances of Mr. Wilkie Collins' admirably-constructed drama of "The Frozen Deep" will learn with delight that during an entertainment given this week by Mr. Albert Smith, on his lawn at Fulham, to all the performers, a capital group of the whole was done by artistic hands, and photographed in a most artistic manner. The sun was powerful, the turf cool, and the champagne frozen-deeped to the turning-point. Everybody looked well; everybody was pleased. The impressions are very good indeed. They are at present private.

That admirable actor, Alfred Wigan, takes, alas! a farewell benefit at the little Olympic, on Friday, the 24th inst. We mention the circumstance, not to call attention to the propriety of being present on so touching an occasion (Mr. Wigan is deservedly rich in friends), nor to express alone the sympathy we have for an actor disabled by ill health, in the full-reaching vigour of his powers, but to add as well our regret that no writer like Dick Steele is alive to give a *Tatler* or a *Spectator* on the occasion.

There has been a retaliation. Sussex has crossed over, and passed six days in Normandy. When Norman William landed in Sussex, he little thought that a band of exploring engineers would recross in a more peaceful manner, and examine Normandy for his sake. Where will these visits extend to? The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland talk of visiting Paris. Will they return to their native country? The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society will meet on Tuesday next, July 21st, at the Tower of London, when the White Tower, with St. John's Chapel, &c., the various Towers, the Armouries, &c., will be visited and examined, and brief descriptive notices of the historical associations, the fortifications, the architecture, and the armories of this celebrated fortress will be given by members of the society. A series of papers upon the Tower of London will be read at the next evening meeting of the society. It is proposed to hold meetings of the society at Westminster Abbey, and at Hampton Court, early in the autumn.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.—The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords sat to decide on the claims to the Shrewsbury peerage on the 13th, 14th, and 16th instant. Lord Redesdale was in the chair. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord St. Leonards, and Lord Wensleydale, were again present, and with them the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Manchester, and a host of other peers. Sir F. Thesiger, Sir F. Kelly, and Mr. Flower Ellis, are the counsel for the petitioner, Earl Talbot; Mr. Serjeant Byles, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Mr. Peter Burke, Mr. Bowyer, and other learned counsel, appear for the Duke of Norfolk, Major Talbot, and other parties opposing. The inquiry is still going on, and appears to be of unusual interest: the bar is every day crowded, and there are many spectators and their families in the galleries of the House.

The number of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec from Europe, up to the 3rd of July, showed an increase of 856 over last year.

MUSIC.

The most remarkable occurrence at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has been the appearance of Mdlle. Piccolomini in a new character—*Adina*, in the "Elisir d'Amore." She performed it for the first time on Saturday, and repeated it on Tuesday last; and, as was to be expected, with complete success. The character and the music are equally suited to her. She gives an engaging picture of the little rustic heiress, full of a sense of her independence and her charms, giddy and saucy, but generous and true-hearted as soon as she discovers that she has a heart. The music is of that light, facile cast which makes no great demands on the vocal powers: it requires sweetness, spirit, grace, and expression; and all these qualities are displayed in Piccolomini's singing. In its ensemble the opera is most pleasantly performed. M. Belart, the new tenor, has proved a very great acquisition to the theatre. Both as actor and singer he is a performer of the first rank; and, in both respects, we have never seen a better or a more successful *Nemorino*. Belletti acts and sings the part of the gallant *Sergeant Belcore* with his usual excellence; and Rossi's *Dulcamara* is a very clever but somewhat conventional piece of Italian buffoonery.

The favourite danseuse, Marie Taglioni, made her first appearance this season (somewhat of the latest) on Tuesday, along with M. Charles, in a pretty divertissement, which was most warmly applauded. Mdlle. Taglioni is as beautiful, and dances as exquisitely, as ever.

The regular season at this theatre terminates this evening. But there is to be an extra season during the next and the following week, at reduced prices. There will be a round of the most favourite pieces in the repertoire, together with the "Nozze di Figaro" of Mozart, and the "Cenerentola" of Rossini.

THE production of Auber's delightful "Fra Diavolo" at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA has been attended with all the success that could have been anticipated. Its first performance, on Thursday, last week, was received with the warmest applause; and its repetition, on Tuesday last, excited undiminished enthusiasm. Considering that it was announced from the very beginning of the season, it would seem that its production might have taken place earlier, instead of being deferred almost to the close of the season, when its success can be comparatively of little advantage to the theatre. Who does not know "Fra Diavolo," the masterpiece of French musical comedy—the gayest, most sparkling, graceful, and interesting work of its class? Since its first production at the Opéra Comique, five-and-twenty years ago, it has become naturalised, as it were, in every country in Europe; and in no country more than our own. There is not a theatre in the three kingdoms of the slightest musical pretensions where it has not been performed numberless times; and, such are its intrinsic qualities, its exciting plot, animated action, gay tone, genuine *vis comica* and freshness of melody, that, however defective its performance might be, it has never failed to please. Its subject is known to everybody, its characters are household words, and its simple, beautiful airs are as familiar to the popular ear as our own English ballads.

In its revived Italian form the opera has lost none of its pristine attractions. On the contrary, it has gained fresh beauties. Never has a *rifacimento* been more felicitously executed; for the task has been accomplished by the original authors themselves, both old men now, but in the full enjoyment of their brilliant faculties. The spoken dialogue has been converted by Scribe into lyrical language, which has been rendered into very "choice Italian;" and Auber has written a quantity of new music, partly recitatives and partly concerted pieces, as fresh and spirited as anything he wrote five-and-twenty years ago. Thus the new Italian "Fra Diavolo" is not only as pleasant a comedy as ever, but is richer than ever in beautiful music. It is evident that, in doing this work in the manner they have done, Scribe and Auber did not consider themselves as merely executing a commission for a London opera-house: they have been working for the world, and for posterity; for their work will be demanded wherever an Italian theatre exists—even in Italy itself, we have no doubt, for the demands of the Italian stage can no longer be supplied by the present race of Italian composers. Nothing can be more complete than the manner in which this opera is cast and performed at the Lyceum. Gardoni's personation of the robber hero is admirable. Some critics have said that he looks too much the fashionable young gentleman, and shows too little of the bandit. This, we think, is a mistake: it is the robber's object to make his disguise as complete as possible, and to captivate the English lady of quality, with a view of plundering her and her silly lord. With the bandit's attire Gardoni assumes the bandit's ferocity, and is equally successful in both phases of the character. He sings beautifully. The famous airs, "On yonder rock reclining," and "Young Agnes, beautiful flower," have never been more deliciously warbled. Madame Bosio as *Zerlina* is the most charming little rustic that can be imagined. Her acting and singing are equally remarkable for grace, expression, and simplicity—with only one exception to this remark. She introduces a long, laboured bravura from another of Auber's operas, merely for the sake of display, and gains applause for her brilliant execution at the expense of her taste and judgment. Ronconi's *Lord Rotherham* (*Lord Alcazar*) is a piece of genuine comedy—an irresistibly-ludicrous picture, scarcely a caricature, of our travelling countrymen, who annually make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all Europe; and Marai is clever and amusing as his susceptible, sentimental spouse. *Fra Diavolo*'s two followers, *Beppo* and *Giacomo*, receive fresh importance from the admirable new music written for their parts, and from the capital performance of Zulger and Tagliafico. In regard to the orchestra, chorus, and *mise en scène*, the opera is got up with the completeness which has always characterised the Royal Italian Opera.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC had its fourth and last concert of this season, for the exhibition of the students, at the institution in Tenterden-street, on Tuesday morning. It consisted chiefly of vocal performances by the female students. Those who especially distinguished themselves were—Miss Whitehead, Miss Spiller, Miss Clara Mackenzie, Miss Bignall, Miss Whyte, Miss Fosbrooke, and Miss Van Noorden. The only specimen of composition was a very pretty duet and chorus, "It was a lover and his lass," by Mr. Sullivan, the young gentleman who was the successful competitor for the "Mendelssohn Scholarship," lately founded in the Academy.

MADAME UGALDE, the celebrated prima donna of the Opéra Comique, had a morning concert on Wednesday, in the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This lady, so well known to all who are acquainted with the Parisian musical stage, is a *lionne* here at present; and her concert, highly patronised, was attended by a numerous and fashionable assemblage. Madame Ugalde is essentially a theatrical singer; and, on the boards of the Opéra Comique, has for many years enjoyed boundless and well-merited favour; for her light, brilliant vocal execution is in perfect keeping with her grace and vivacity as an actress. In the concert-room her powers are very imperfectly displayed; but on this occasion she sang some airs and romances from her most favourite parts on the opera stage in a manner which delighted every body. She was assisted by several eminent performers, and the entertainment was altogether elegant and agreeable.

MR. WEBSTER took his benefit on Friday, the 10th inst., at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, and the practical testimony to the public appreciation of his merits discovered itself in a full and fashionable house. There was a new play, and the audience remained to enjoy the exciting humour of Mr. Wright in the afterpiece.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During the past week the Lyric Solo and Glee Union have appeared at this intellectual place of amusement, singing solos, glees, German part-songs, &c., with great success.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Princes of Oude visited these delightful gardens on Thursday, on which occasion a fête was given under their especial patronage. A balloon ascent took place at the express wish of their Highnesses, to witness which a spacious platform was erected. We notice that Thursday next is appointed for a day and night gala, for the benefit of the indefatigable proprietor of the gardens. The programme is full of novelties.

MDLLE. ROLLA at NEW YORK.—The American papers contain glowing accounts of the success of this charming danseuse, who, it will be remembered, appeared for a short time at Her Majesty's Theatre, and was very warmly received. Our Transatlantic friends seem to whip the Britishers in the exuberance of their enthusiasm; for we read that so great was the furor excited by Mdlle. Rolla that not only was she "pelted with roses and deafened with applause," but, among the tributes to her genius, received a valuable diamond ring. One young spectator was so carried away by his feelings that he crowned the climax of admiration by casting his hat at her feet. Our New York contemporary adds that this extraordinary mark of favour a little disconcerted the fair debutante; but he attributes her amazement to the fact that she was not posted up in the American phrase, "You may take my hat." We confess that we share Mdlle. Rolla's ignorance of the significance of this strange kind of homage, but we are bound to infer that it implies an unusual amount of admiration; and we have no doubt that the young lady, when duly "posted up," will appreciate it accordingly.

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JERROLD TESTIMONIAL.—The performances in honour of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's memory took place on Saturday last at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, and on Wednesday at the HAYMARKET. The former was, in ordinary parlance, an amateur performance; but they who knew the extraordinary merits of Mr. Charles Dickens in the part of *Richard Wardour*, the hero of Mr. Collins' play of "The Frozen Deep," will reluctantly accept the epithet. It was followed by Mr. Buckstone's farce of "Uncle John." The performance was received with enthusiasm.—The Haymarket revivals were exceedingly successful. Mr. Webster's reappearance as *Father Oliver* in "The Housekeeper," and Mr. Phelps as *Captain Channel* in "The Prisoner of War," recalled old associations which could not but be regarded with peculiar interest by those who had reason to regard them as the germs of subsequent developments. The Keelcys in *Peter and Polly Palmall* were also especially welcome. Between the pieces the following address, written by Mr. Samuel Lucas, was delivered by Mr. Phelps. A reverential feeling reigned in the house, and the demonstration afforded was highly gratifying to the admirers of the departed dramatist and wit:—

Welcome in Jerrold's name! From Jerrold's tomb
This greeting chases half the gathering gloom,
And turns our sorrow for his mortal part
To joy and pride in his immortal art.
If of this art, enduring at its prime,
We gather salvage from the wrecks of time,
You, mindful of the storms and struggles past,
Receive and welcome it to shore at last.
True to yourselves, and to each other true—
In honouring one who greatly honoured you,
Behind this curtain you can greet at will
His genius living and triumphant still.
There waits the actor—there the scene is set,
And there the author's thought is pregnant yet;—
There the light offspring, of his fancy sprung,
Betray their parent by their English tongue,
Reflect his native humour in their part,
Or draw their pathos from his manly heart.
As 'twas of old, in England's classic age,
His own creations amply fill the stage,
There is the savour and the zest we crave,
Surging and sparkling like a Channel wave,
With salt that had been *Attic*, but the *Nine*
Steep'd them in *English* and a stronger brine.
Forgetful of their state here kings may sit,
Subjects themselves to his imperial wit.
Wit that flows on regardless—free as air,
Like the rough waters around Canute's chair.
You humbler men, who come to see the play,
And cheer the playwright, carry this away—
The man was still more worthy of regard,
And—though he smote the Philistines so hard,
He fought a fair, a brave and generous fight,
And struck in honour's name for ruth and right:
Hopeless of cross or riband—taking heed
Less for his fortunes than the common need—
So, for his guerdon and the common cause,
Do you now crown him with your just applause.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.—We are requested to state that the decoration of the Queen's reception-room, (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week) was executed by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, who also supplied the whole of the furniture and ornaments.

THE COMET.—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Dien communicated the parabolic elements of the comet discovered by him at Paris on the 23d ult., and by M. Klinkerfues at Berlin on the 22d. The elements are as follow:—Passage through the perihelion, 1857, July 18^h 00^m 23^s mean time of Paris. Perihelion distance, 0.366216; longitude of ascending node, 23 deg. 23 min. 37 sec.; longitude of perihelion, 15 deg. 39 min. 48 sec.; inclination, 120 deg. 49 min. 39.1 sec. The brilliancy of the comet will increase until about the middle of this month, when it will be visible for a few days with an opera-glass; it will then rapidly decline in brilliancy, and disappear in the course of the first days of August. During the month of July it will successively pass through the constellations of Auriga, Lynx, and Leo, the latter of which it will enter on the 16th. On the 26th it will be in the neighbourhood of the star Regulus.

THE CARTHAGINIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A correspondent, writing on the 9th of July from Malta, says:—"Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon* left for England on the 2nd with the antiquities which she had embarked at Boudrou. She has on board a large quantity of sculptured marble, but sadly mutilated, and also a number of mosaics in a better state of preservation. Among the sculptured marbles are eight lions; two horses, weighing about twelve tons each, so that they had to be cut in halves to be embarked; the heads and legs had been previously broken off. Some female faces in the Ionic marble are described as being very good. Immense quantities of marble were lying about among the ruins with inscriptions."

A FOSSIL QUADRUPED.—The fossil remains of an *Anthracotherium magnum* have recently been discovered in the coal mines of Belmont, near Lausanne. It belongs to the *Pachydermata* (rhinoceros, &c.), and was about the size of the hippopotamus. It lived among the marshes which, many ages ago, occupied the place of our coal deposits, and was the habitual companion of the tortoises, beavers, and crocodiles, the remains of which are still occasionally met with in coal pits. The remains of *Anthracotheria* now extant belong to three individuals, and all of them are broken into thousands of fragments; but by great pains and labour many of them have been put together again, so that several bones have been almost entirely recombined, including three upper and three lower jaws, a few vertebrae, and many ribs.

On Friday last Mr. Geo. Winsor, of Red Hall, Hertfordshire, was presented with a handsome silver tea and coffee service by his friends and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, as a token of their regard and esteem, and of the regret they all felt at losing him as a neighbour, Mr. Winsor having taken Brockworth Court Farm, Gloucestershire.

PEMBROKE DOCK ROYAL REGATTA.

THE Pembroke Dock Royal Regatta, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which took place on Tuesday, July 7, will long be remembered by yachtsmen, as they had an opportunity of judging the capabilities of the far-famed harbour of Milford Haven for such a pastime. For several days previous the weather was in a very unsettled state, and threatened to prove anything but propitious, and on Monday it blew half a gale of wind from the westward, but towards the evening it gradually moderated down, and on Tuesday morning there remained but a nice fresh wind from the W.N.W. About half way across the harbour was moored the Government vessel, the *Quail*, Mr. Ivelmy master, decorated with bunting from the mast-head to the water's edge, and which was the committee boat for the day. The Government hulk, the *Hope*, being stationed somewhat lower down, was set apart for the fair sex, with the addition of the band of the Dockyard Battalion. The whole appearance was splendid. At anchor in the harbour, gaily decorated with flags, were the *Extravaganza*, 48 tons, Sir Percy Shelley, Bart.; the *Harlequin* (schooner), 80 tons, C. Penrose, Esq.; *Iris* (schooner), 32 tons, G. Feill, Esq.; *Le Reve* (schooner), 40 tons, James Thomson, Esq.; *Challenger*, T. Barnes, Esq., and several others, including the Government steamers, gaily decorated, as well as the Irish steamers and the whole of the merchantmen.

At 11h. 30m. the following yachts were at their buoys:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.
Mosquito	29	T. Groves, Esq.
Vigilant	34	J. Atkins, Esq.
Blue Belle	30	S. Padley, Esq., jun.
Leander	31	H. J. Bathe, Esq.
Emmet	32	E. Gibson, Esq.

The prize was a piece of plate of the value of £50, given in honour of the Prince of Wales's patronage. The course was to start from off Hlobb's Point, go round the Lewis Buoy, back round a boat moored off Pembroke Ferry, down round the Stack Rock (keeping all the marks on the star-board hand) and back to the place of starting to win. At 11.55 the gun fired for starting and they got away together, all keeping up except the *Emmet*, which very dexterously slipped the buoy and lay right down the harbour, had to tack before she cleared the Caris rocks, and in so doing carried away her main halyards, the sail coming down with a run. She, however, kept on, but the other vessels passed her, the *Mosquito* increasing her lead every minute.

On passing the flag-ship she had to luff up for some two or three minutes to avoid running down one of the six-oared gigs which happened to be racing at the time, and lost several minutes below in too strictly keeping to her supposed course. She arrived at the winning buoy at 5.11.50, the *Emmet* following her at 5.18.30—therefore winning by 4 m. 35 sec., as the difference of time for tonnage the *Mosquito* had to give the *Emmet* was 11 min. 15 sec. Both the vessels were admirably sailed, and did very great credit to their owners. The *Emmet* is a new and beautiful vessel, built by Wainhill, of Poole. This is the first prize she has won.

THE PEMBROKE DOCK ROYAL REGATTA.



BLUE BELLE EMMET. VIGILANT. LEANDER. MOSQUITO.

THE START FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.

having been beaten by the *Mosquito* in the Thames in the first match she sailed.
The second race was for cutter-yachts under 25 tons for the 30-guinea cup. Three vessels entered, and it was won by the *Flirt*, 18 tons, Captain O'Bryen.
The next race was for a piece of plate, value £10. Won by the *Freak*, 6 tons, Captain Allpass.
The Schooner Race did not fill.
During the day there were some well-contested four-oared and six-oared

boat races, sailing matches, duck hunts, and an amateur race between the officers of the dockyard and the officers of the garrison, in four-oared gigs.
The whole of the arrangements of the committee were everything that could be wished. The dinner, well provided by Mr. Jenkins, took place at the Victoria Hotel, and about fifty gentlemen sat down; the chair being filled by J. Adams, Esq., and the vice-chair by J. Thomson, Esq. Among the party were Sir Percy Shelley, Bart.; E. Gibson, Esq.; G. A. Bevan, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel Marriott, R.A.; Captain Jackson, Lieut. Wetherley, R.N.; George Arber, Esq., the hon. secretary (to whose indefatigable

exertions the regatta owes much of its success); A. Ridgway, Esq., of London, &c.
After the usual loyal toasts the Chairman, in a very neat and appropriate speech, presented the prizes, the Fifty Guinea Cup, to Mr. E. Gibson—a magnificent silver salver and cover, from the establishment of Messrs. Johnson and Walker, of Aldersgate-street; the second prize (a Claret Jug) to Captain O'Bryen; and the other prizes to the secretary, as the winners were not there to receive them. Owing to there being a garrison ball the chair was vacated at a rather early hour.



THE "EMMET" WINNING THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.



THE TYNWALD COURT, ISLE OF MAN: THE READING OF THE NEW ACTS.

TYNWALD COURT, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Tourists who may chance to wend their way to this romantic portion of the British dominions in this travelling month have an opportunity of witnessing a primitive form of law-giving, specially interesting to the reader who is fatigued with the dulness of Parliament-men and the fag-end of the London season. Here is no jewelled throne, emblazoned chair, or luxurious woollen sack, whence the forms of law are promulgated; but from the Tynwald Hill (which means either "a fence for an assembly," or "a juridical hill") the local laws of the island still continue to be read annually before the Governor, two Deemsters, Keys, Council, and various officers of state, and Divine service concludes the solemnities of the day. There is something peculiarly appropriate and impressive in this primitive juridical seat. It is situated near the intersection of the high road from Castletown to Ramsey with that from Douglas to Peel.

The Tynwald Hill is by some asserted to be a Danish sepulchral barrow, and by others a simple mound, composed of earth brought from every parish in the island. Near the hill is the Chapel of St. John, from which it is approached by a pathway of close on 400 feet. The appearance of

the mound is that of four truncated cones, piled one upon the other, measuring at the base in circumference 240 feet, and rising to an elevation of 12 feet, while each of the cones diminish in size as they approach the apex, upon which the Governor or "Lord of Man" is seated.

Here, on the 24th June, 1417, Sir John Stanley, King and Lord of Man, held the first regular Court of Tynwald of which any record is kept; and then called upon the Deemsters and Keys to draw up a code of directions for the future guidance of the Tynwald, which code, descriptive of opening the Court of Tynwald, was promulgated.

The day for holding the Tynwald Court is the 5th of July, which this year falling on a Sunday, the ceremony was enacted at St. John's, on Monday, the 6th. The morning, though dry, was lowering; nevertheless, the number which assembled on the ground was large, and was in a great measure made up of visitors to the island. The proceedings commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, when his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor arrived, and was received at the entrance to the chapel by the usual guard of honour, and proceeded into the chapel, which was already crowded. His Excellency and the members of the Insular Legislature, together with the numerous congregation, then engaged in Divine worship; the Govern-

ment Chaplain, the Rev. E. Ferrier, being the officiating minister. At the close of the service a procession was formed in the ancient order: First, the Coroners of Sheadings and Constables; then the Captains of Parishes; Parochial and other Clergy of the Island, in their robes; the High Bailiffs of the Towns; Members of the Honourable House of Keys; the Clerk to, and Members of, the Council, including the Deemsters, Water-Bailiff, Vicar-General, Archdeacon, and Lord Bishop; and his Excellency the Hon. Charles Hope, Lieutenant-Governor, in the Windsor uniform, preceded by the Sword-bearer; the procession being closed by the police-officers. The ground from the Chapel to the Tynwald Hill was lined with troops and a large assemblage of people. On the procession reaching the hill, the steps of which, as well as those of the chapel, were strewn with rushes, the Coroners for the past year yielded up their wands of office, and those for the ensuing year were sworn in by the Deemster.

The laws passed by the Insular Legislature during the past year, and which had received the Royal assent, were then promulgated. His Honour Deemster Drinkwater, First Deemster, read over the minutes of the Council at which her Majesty the Queen gave her Royal assent to the



SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF "THE TEMPEST," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE: SCENE THE LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

particular enactment, which he then read in an audible voice. The same Act was then read in the Manx language, by the Coroner of Glenfaba Sheading, but in so low a tone as not to be audible at the foot of the hill. Nearly two hours were taken up in promulgating these Acts, and at the termination of the reading thereof the Court returned to the chapel. The Governor and Council took their places in the chancel, while the Keys occupied the south transept; E. M. Gawne, Esq., Speaker, in the chair. The enactments then received the final signature of both branches of the Legislature, as having been that day promulgated. The High-road accounts for the past year were received by the Keys, and the Secretary was understood to say that the balance-sheet showed a decrease in the expenditure of some £400; the King William's College accounts were also handed in, for the purpose of showing that the requisite sum had been applied to the sinking fund. At this point the Keys, in compliance with a message, proceeded to meet the Governor and Council again in Tynwald.

We have not space to report the proceedings, which were of local interest; and in the midst of a discussion it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the question to the next sitting of the House, which it was expected would be at an early period. The Keys then adjourned.

The chapel was crowded during the greater part of the day, as rain commenced to fall shortly after the members of the court had reached the tent on the hill, and occasional showers succeeded during the afternoon. The "Midsummer Fair" was held on the green. By aid of the pencil of our artist, Mr. James Mahony, who was on a visit to the island on the day of the ceremony, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Picture of this curious relic of early law-giving.

SCENE FROM "THE TEMPEST," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

WE this week present an illustration of the final scene of the great revival at the Princess' Theatre—Shakspeare's most poetic drama. The poetic feeling is admirably expressed by the scene itself: not only in the calm in which the Ship is produced, but in the accessories derived from the story of the play. Here still the tricksy Ariel has a part to support. We first find him on the bowsprit of the vessel; and, when it removes from its moorings, Ariel still remains floating in "the thin air," with all that mid-region to himself, his own, uninvaded by even a benevolent despot. Ariel has regained his liberty, and on the joy of such a "consummation so devoutly to be wished" the curtain descends, as on the peaceful conclusion of a lovely dream, with which a strange trouble had intermingled, that had, however, dispersed before waking. Something like this, evidently, has been Mr. Kean's conception; and most admirably is it realised in the picture before us.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GENERAL ANSON and Mr. Stanlake Batson, two members of the Jockey Club, have died since our last. The latter was the senior in point of years of his sixty-six Jockey Club confrères, and had nearly completed his eighty-fourth year. The first horse he ran was Shuttleboard, by Escape, in 1800, for the Hunter Plate at Ascot, a course in which he especially delighted, and he had one or two in training to the last, at his seat at Horseheath, among the Gogmagog Hills, and twelve miles from Newmarket. Novice carried off the Ascot prize for him in 1803; and Velvet-horn, Chatterer, Hedley (of whose stock he was very fond), Pranks, Cecilia, Voluptuary, Revelry, Mixbury, Seraph, Hegarth, Taishter, Khadijah, Vespertilio, Rosecrucian, Serab, &c., all won races in the "white and red stripes." He sold the latter to Lord Darlington for 2000 guineas, but he proved so bad that the Earl gave him away. In 1834 he was at the culminating point of his racing fortunes with Plenij, of whose magnificent Derby victory, and equally notorious failure in the St. Leger and at the stud, have passed into Turf history. Before the Ascot Cup of the next year Mr. Thornhill offered him 500 guineas for the "chestnut bullock," which was refused, and he died in his owner's paddocks about three years since. He seldom, if ever, kept more than five horses in training, and his last victory of any importance was the One Thousand, in 1841, with Potentia, who sadly disappointed him in the Oaks.

General Anson did not enter on the turf till 1836, and bade good-bye to it at Doncaster on the evening of the day that West Australian won the St. Leger. Before that he was known as one of the most unerring shots in the kingdom, and at pigeon-shooting he was more than a match for "the Squire" in his zenith. As a judge of horses, and a manager of a racing stable, he had no superior, and was a most dashing and yet safe better. Napier, Black Bess, Joe Lovell, Armytage, Backbiter, and Iago were all good winners for him; and he carried off the Epsom events in 1842 and 1844 with Attila and the Princess; but he never had the good fortune to win a St. Leger, though he got wonderfully near it with Iago in Sir Tatton Sykes's year. He had never more than thirteen horses in training; what few he had latterly were divided between Scott and Fisher, the latter of whom also trained for the Marquis of Westminster. His last four, including Scythian, were sold in a lot to "Mr. Howard" when he left England; and his best sale of yearlings was in 1849, when Hernandez, a future Two Thousand winner, fetched 500 guineas, and seven out of the eight averaged 350 guineas. He died of cholera at Kurnaul, on his march to Delhi, May 27th, and many have remarked the strange coincidence that it was the Derby day.

Anton is being backed heavily for the Goodwood Cup, for which we cannot believe that he has an atom of a chance; and Arsenal seems "intended" for the St. Leger instead. There is a dispute as to his 5 lb. allowance in the Cup to which he is most certainly entitled. Head-and-head struggles between the first three seem common now; two-year-old races; and Polly Peachum (who had a tumble on pullin; up) was only third to Sunbeam, and yet within half a neck of him at Liverpool. Saunterer again showed in the Bentinck Memorial (how sadly his glorious Derby chance was thrown away!), and Blink Bonny entered in two lengths ahead of Augury, to whom she gave 4 lb. for the Lancashire Oaks. The performance was, however, not one of any moment, though it gave her the call of Ignoramus by a point in the St. Leger betting. Takers are cautious till they see whether she will try to give Adamas 4 lb. in the Liverpool St. Leger.

Nottingham has its meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday; and King of the Gipsies (7 st. 6 lb.) ought to run well for the Handicap, unless the Liverpool Cup running brings out something we wot not of; Eurydice (7 lb. extra) is in the Robin Hood Stakes, and Polly Peachum (5 lb. extra) in the Banney Park. Stamford, with a wretched list, follows on Thursday and Friday; and Knutsford and Marlborough are also held one on each of those days. The former is a very rising one, but the latter a mere shadow of its pleasant old self. The lack of racing at Stamford will be partially atoned for by Lord Exeter's stud sale. Nutwith and Midas are Burleigh fixtures for life; but Phegon, Woodpigeon, and Ambrose will come out once more before Mr. Tattersall, along with five brood mares and fourteen yearlings, among whom is an own sister to the colt, Knight of Kars (by Nutwith out of Pocahontas), who was bought by Lord Lonsborough last year after the sale for 1100 guineas. Very few lots were sold at Alvediston; but the Rawcliffe Paddock Company bid 450 guineas for the dam of St. Giles, whose reserve price was more than twice that sum.

The North plays the South of England on Monday at Lord's, which is also the venue, on Thursday, for the Gentlemen of Kent and Sussex v. the Gentlemen of England. On the same day eight gentlemen and three players of Surrey play their return match with the same numbers from Oxfordshire, at the Oval; and the All England eleven play twenty-two of Wakefield and the district. The players beat the gentlemen this week by thirteen runs. Messrs. Hancock, Haygarth, and E. T. Drake especially distinguished themselves in batting, on the day of the latter. It is rather remarkable that the I Zingari in their match with the Harrow School scored 196 in their first innings, and that in the one with Westminster, four days after, when the two most successful batsmen of the first match were absent, their first innings again produced 197.

We are now in the very thick of water sports. On Wednesday come the Barnes and Mortlake Amateur Regatta, and the Port of Plymouth Royal Regatta; on Thursday the Ranelagh Yacht Club Sailing Match at Battersen; on Friday J. H. Clasper and Wright row from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood, for £40 a side; and on Friday and Saturday we have the Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta, at Southampton. The August week will commence with the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta; and, as the Emperor and Empress of the French are expected at Osborne, a very brilliant gathering may be looked for.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Croxteth Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Lord Nelson, 2. Mersey Stakes.—Sunbeam, 1. Proud Preston, 2. Lancashire Oaks.—Blink Bonny, 1. Augury, 2. Bentinck Testimonial.—Saunterer, 1. Diphthong, 2. Nursery Plate.—Conductor, 1. Sunbeam, 2. Match: 300 sovs.—Whitewall, 1. Clarissa c. broke down.

THURSDAY.

Liverpool Cup.—Bashi-Bazouk, 1. Mongrel, 2. Derby Sweepstakes.—Saunterer, 1. York, 2. Queen's Guineas.—Fisherman walked over. Borough Handicap Plate.—Stormsail, 1. Blackthorn, 2. Match.—Mohawk beat Clarissa c. easily.

KING'S LYNN REGATTA.—The Roads Regatta took place on Thursday week under the most favourable auspices. The weather was everything that could be wished, and there was a fresh breeze from the N.W. The first race was for a purse of fifteen sovereigns for yachts and pleasure-boats of any description. First boat, £10; second boat, £5. Half a minute per ton allowed for difference of tonnage. For this three yachts were entered:—

Boats' Names.	Tons.	Hg.	Owners' Names.	Port.
Fairy	25	cut.	W. H. Lawin Esq.	Boston.
Esque	22	cut.	Captain Bacon.	Galveston.
Wild Duck	31	cut.	F. Creswell, Esq.	Lynn.

The course was from Common Staith Quay, round the Lynn Well Light, returning to the Roads, and rounding the Fairy steamer stationed there with a "blue peter" at the masthead as the winning-point—a distance of about forty miles. The start took place at 8.14 a.m., and was a capital one, the boats getting away well together. The race was an extremely close one throughout, the winning yachts rounding the committee's steamer, opposite the Thief Beacon, as follows:—

Esque	1.45.45
Fairy	1.49

The next race was for a purse of eighteen sovereigns for fishing-boats, belonging to Lynn, under fifteen tons, to be divided into the following prizes:—First boat, £9; second boat, £4 10s.; third boat, £2 15s.; fourth, £1 15s. The prizes were won as follows:—

Arrow	At 1.16.21
Defiance	2.19.15
Wild Duck	2.33.57
Cestertion	2.40

The sports being concluded, all afloat made the best of their way homewards. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed by the party on the steamer, which included a fair share of ladies.

AQUATICS.—The Fulham Watermen's Regatta: The thirty-seventh annual regatta amongst the watermen plying at Fulham for prizes given by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood came off on Monday, and the rowing throughout was excellent. The regatta, which was in three heats, was witnessed by a great number of persons. The distance was from Fulham-bridge up round a boat at the Crab Tree, down to a boat at Broomhouse and back, finishing at the bridge. The following was the result of the final heat:—Kelly, 1; Wingfield, 2; Freeman, 3; Banyard, 4.—The Lambeth Regatta: This very old-established oars' race took place on Monday, for a number of liberal prizes, presented by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary's, Lambeth. It was in three heats, with fourteen competitors. The distance was from Lambeth to Hungerford, and back to the starting-place. It was a close race, won by three or four lengths. The final heat was won by Shelton and Perry.—St. Margaret's and St. John's Westminster Regatta: A very well-contested race, witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, was rowed on Monday by the lightermen and watermen of the above parishes, for a purse of sovereigns given by the residents. The contest was in three heats, with sixteen pairs of sculls. The distance was from Westminster-bridge up to Vauxhall, down to Hungerford, and up to the Horseferry, Westminster. The start was good, but immediately afterwards the men separated, and formed two good races, there being at last a wide gap between second and third. It was a good race all through, and won by three lengths. The final heat was won by Penfold and Chandler.—The Thames Unity Rowing Club Four-oared Race: The members of this club rowed their first race of the season on Monday evening, from Putney to Barnes, and it was well contested throughout. Messrs. Bate, C. Mining, Mills, sen., Gough, and Tomy, coxswain (Blue), being the winners.—The Great Leander Club Boat Race: One of the first races on record was rowed on Monday by the above great club. The distance was, as usual, from Westminster-bridge to Putney. The race was won by Mr. Prior, who, by dint of extraordinary exertion, got a lead of about a length on Mr. Smith.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There are fourteen persons in receipt of retired allowances and compensations for loss of office formerly connected with the House of Commons, viz.:—A clerk assistant at the table, £1958; a principal of the Public Bill Office and clerk of the fees, £1900; three committee clerks—one £1100; another, £338; and a third, £1100; a clerk of elections, £800; chief clerk of the Engraving Office (an abolished office), £600; a principal doorkeeper, £500; a deputy housekeeper, £350; a vote office clerk, £300; a messenger, £332; and some others of smaller amounts. The total sum paid for retired allowances and compensations to officers of the House of Commons is £2524.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE exciting news received from India this week detailing most important events—in other words, the revolt of the Bengal army—has been productive of a heavy market for National Stocks. Under the impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be compelled to raise a new loan, or impose additional taxes, from the fact that the present income of the country is barely equal to the expenditure, to meet present and future outlays, the Bears have sold large quantities of stock, and prices have given way to some extent. That the expense of "putting down" the mutiny will be heavy, and that the greater portion of it will fall upon England, very little doubt is entertained.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is still increasing, and since we last wrote about £260,000 in gold has been sold to that institution. Out of doors money has been very plentiful, and the rates of discount have ruled lower. In the Stock Exchange loans have been granted for short periods at from 5 to 5½ per cent; and we may observe that the Account has not passed off so well as could be desired, nearly £4,000,000 stock having been "carried over."

The arrivals of bullion, including £100,000 in silver from the Continent, have amounted to £600,000, about one-third of which has been purchased by the Bank of France. The silver market—although £500,000 will be sent away by the next packet to India—is rather heavy, and a decline of ½d. per ounce has taken place in the quotation. It is stated that, in order to obtain funds at home, the East India Company will shortly make a further reduction of ½d. in their rate of exchange.

The Continental exchanges continue steady, and those at New York show a small profit on the export of gold to this country. At Bombay the rate has advanced; but at Shanghai the quotation has declined 1 per cent.

Advices from Constantinople state that the efforts to form a national bank are likely to prove abortive. Out of the capital required—£4,500,000—only £820,000 has been subscribed for.

On Monday Home Stocks were dull, and prices had a downward tendency.—Bank Stock was down at 213 to 214½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92½ to 93½; the New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; Consols, for Money, 92½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1860, 15½; Ditto, 1885, 15½; India Bonds, 68 to 15s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½ to 99. The dealings on the following day were very limited: The Three per Cents Reduced realised 92½ to 93½; Consols, for Money, 91½ to 92½; Ditto, for Account, 92½ to 93½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1885, 15½; India Stock, 213 to 214½; India Bonds, 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98½ to 99. Owing to large sales of Stock, prices were further depressed on Wednesday, and the market ruled heavy.—The Three per Cents Reduced were 91½ to 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Consols, for Account, 92½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2½; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98½ to 99. On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent; and the Joint-stock Banks made a corresponding decline in the quotations, at which they will take money on "call." The funds, however, were heavy, at further depressed quotations—sales to some extent having been made:—Consols, for Money, were 91½ to 92½, closing at 91½ to 92½; for the Account the quotations were 91 to 91½ to 92½; the New Three per Cents were 91½ to 92½; and the Reduced, 91 to 91½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par; Ditto, Bonds, 98½; India Stock, 212½ to 213; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. dis.

Very few speculative purchases have been effected in the Foreign House, but the transactions for Money have increased. Turkish Bonds—owing to the Sultan having made application to certain capitalists in Vienna for a private loan—have given way in price, otherwise the quotations have ruled firm. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 96½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Spanish New Deferred, 25½; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 5½ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102½; Austrian Five per Cents, 80½; Mexican Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 55½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½ ex div.; and Venezuelan Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 34.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm, as follows:—London Chartered of Australia, 17½ ex div.; British North American, 65; Colonial, 29½; London and Westminster, 49½; London and County, 29½; London Joint-Stock, 32½; Provincial of Ireland, 62½; Union of London, 27½; New South Wales, 49½; Oriental, 37½; and Ottoman, 15.

Miscellaneous Securities have continued dull. Australian Agricultural have marked 20½; Canada Government Six per Cents, January and July, 113½ ex div.; Ditto, February and August, 114; Victoria Government Six per Cents, 106; Australian Royal Mail, 1½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 97½; General Steam Navigation, 24; London Omnibus, 33; Netherlands Land, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69; Ditto, New, 14½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Lambeth Waterworks, 95; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; St. Katharine Dock, 95.

The Railway Share-market has been much less active than in the previous week. Prices almost generally have given way; but the fall in them has not been extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 76½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Western, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Brighton, 112; London and North-Western, 103; Ditto, Eighth, 44; London and South-Western, 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Midland, 83½; North British, 44½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 90½ for money; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 2½ dis.; Ditto, York, 72½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100 ex. in.; Lowestoft, 107½; Midland—Bradford, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 96; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 124; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92½ ex div.; Ditto, Irredeemable, 84½ ex div.; London and Brighton, New Five per Cent, No. 4, 116; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 6; Midland Consolidated, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 97; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 88; North British, Berwick, 93.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon, B Shares, 2½; East Indian, 103; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, 53½ ex div.; Great Indian Peninsula, 20 ex int.; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto New, 11½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6½; Northern of France, 32½; Paris and Lyons, 51½.

Mining Shares have been steady in price. On Thursday Great Wheal Alfred realised 7½; North Frances, 11½; North Wheal Bassett, 14; St. John del Rey, 10; Cobro Copper, 48½; and United Mexican, 34.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, July 13.—To-day's market was fairly supplied with English wheat, in good condition. All kinds met a dull inquiry, and a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. For foreign wheat there was scarcely any demand, and prices were nominally 2s. per quarter lower. There was very little doing in floating cargoes. The barley trade was steady, at last week's currency; and a sample of new, fine corn, in fire condition, was offered at 5s. per quarter. Malt met a fair inquiry, on former terms. Good, round cuts were in request, at full quotations, but inferior samples ruled heavy. Beans and peas changed hands at last week's improvement in value. Flour was very dull, and all country quotations gave way quite 2s. per quarter.

July 15.—The attendance of millers to-day was limited, and the trade, generally, ruled heavy, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 52s. to 71s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s. to 65s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding, 20s. to 32s.; distilling, 37s. to 45s.; malt, 10s. to 12s.; 12s. to 15s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 7s.; brown, ditto, 6s. to 6s.; Kingston and Ware, 6s. to 7s.; Chevalier, 7s. to 7s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 33s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 32s.; tick beans, 40s. to 45s.; grey peas, 42s. to 45s.; maple, 42s. to 48s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; 4-billers 41s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s. to 51s.; Suffolk, 4s. to 4s.; stockton and Yorkshire, 4s. to 4s. per 280 lb. American flour, 21s. to 33s. per barrel.

Needs.—New rape and mustard seed have been on offer, in good condition. Canary is firm, at the late improvement in value. In other seeds very little is doing.

Lined, English crushing, 70s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 67s. to 68s.; hempseed, 41s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 21s. to 25s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 15s.; turps, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 68s. to 75s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, 41s. to 41½; ditto, foreign, 25s. to 25½; to 10s. 10s.; rape cakes, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 72s. to 84s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d.; per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 63s. 10d.; barley, 37s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 2d.; rye, 40s. 6d.; beans, 42s. 4d.; peas, 42s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 61s. 3d.; barley, 38s. 11d.; oats, 26s. 11d.; rye, 40s. 6d.; beans, 42s. 11d.; peas, 42s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last week.—Wheat, 75,992; barley, 1280; oats, 3114; rye, 15; beans, 210; peas, 352 quarters.

Tea.—The late news from China has produced some heaviness in the demand for all kinds of tea, and prices have a downward tendency. Common sound congou is freely offered at 1s. 2d. per lb.

Sugar.—All raw qualities have continued heavy, and the quotations have further receded ½d. per cwt., although the supply on offer is very moderate. Barbadoes has sold at from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mauritius, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Demerara, 6s. to 6s. 1s.; and Madras, 49s. to 50s. per cwt. Indian goods move off freely, at from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. The supply is on the increase. Coffee.—Privately, as well as at public sale, our market rules steady, and prices generally are well supported.

Rice.—This article is heavy; indeed, so little business is passing in it that the quotations are almost nominal.

Provisions.—Nearly all kinds of butter are in steady request, and prices generally are freely supported. Fire wheat is selling at 10s. 10s. per cwt. Bacon moves off freely, at full quotations. The best Waterford, on board, is worth 75s. per cwt. Lard is 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have commenced, and the prices realised show an advance of from 2d. to 6d. per lb.

Tallow.—Our market is heavy, and the quotations have a downward tendency. P. Y. C. cut, 57s. 2d. to 57s. 6d.; for the last three months, 57s. per cwt. Town tallow, 57s. net cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil has moved off slowly, at 39s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., on the spot. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. Turpentine is inactive. English spirits, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; American, 43s. to 43s. 6d.; rough, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—For rum there is scarcely any demand, and prices are almost nominal. Proof 12 words, 9s. 8d. to 9s. 8d.; East India, 2s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is heavy, and lower to purchase. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, 17s. 2d. to 17s. 4d. per gallon. Malt spirit is firm.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 33s. to 34s. 10s.; new, ditto, 33s. to 34s. 5s.; old clover, 33s. 10s. to 35s.; new, ditto, 33s. 10s. to 34s. 10s.; and straw, 11s. 12s. to 11s. 16s. per load. Trade firm.

Cattle.—Tansfield Moor, 14s.; Gosforth, 16s.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Harton, 16s.; Brad-dyke, 17s. 6d.; Belmont, 16s.; Lambton, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; and Kelso, 18s. 7d. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are not very favourable, yet the duty is called £130,000. All kinds of hops move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Wool.—The public sales have been commenced. As yet the fluctuations in prices are but moderate.

Potatoes.—New qualities are in fair request, at from 4s. to 7s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of fat stock generally have been on the increase, and the trade has ruled heavy, at a decline of from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs.

Beef, from 1s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb., to sink the oil.

Neugete and Leadhall.—These markets have ruled heavy, at dropping prices.

Beef, from 7s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; pork 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. GODFREY, late of Taunton, and of Creech St. Michael, Somersetshire, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

Sir E. P. BAILEY, West-end, Fmiffeld, glass merchant.—G. W. DANIEL, Harts Woodford, Essex, hotel and boarding-house keeper, and lunatic asylum keeper.—J. DORRITY, late of Liverpool, corn and provision merchant.—E. TALBOT and S. GRICE, Newman, Lydney, Gloucestershire, ironfounders and engineers.—M. EVANS and J. W. ADAMS, Great St. Helens, and Trinity Warf, Southwark, export wine and bottled beer merchants.—W. BLACKMAN, Northfleet, licensed victualler.—J. HOLTSLEY, Argyle-square, King's-cross, lullder.—N. T. LUCAS, Macledist, victualler and brewer.—F. NASH, junior, Great Dover-street, Southwark, brushmaker.—J. GIMSHAW, Gislesey, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.—J. LOWNES, York-place, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Plumbe, watch and clock maker.—J. VANE, Aberystwyth, shipbuilder.—J. D. GORDON, Eldon-street, Finsbury, pianoforte-manufacturer and importer of foreign clocks.—W. CLARKE, King's Ly-on, dealer in china and glass.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

WAIL-OFFICE, JULY 14.

3rd Dragoon Guards: J. W. Fitzgerald to be Cornet.
4th: Lieut. R. Hinton to be Lieutenant.
12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. C. Goldie to be Lieutenant.
Military Train: Lieut. G. A. Rogers to be Captain; Ensign J. W. Beatty to be Lieutenant; Lieut. J. C. Whittington to be Ensign.
1st Foot Assist. Surg. J. W. Hulseberg to be Assistant Surgeon.
15th: Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith to be Assistant Surgeon.
24th: Lieut. F. K. Cox to be Captain; Ensign H. Bland to be Lieutenant; N. C. Ramsay to be Ensign.
29th: Assist. Surgeon T. Wright to be Assistant Surgeon.

UNATTACHED.—Lieutenant D. Reid, from 61st Foot, to be Captain.

BANKRUPTS.

E. DAVIES, Harrow-road, Fiddington, oil and Italian warehouseman.—C. DUVAL, Crosby-row, Walworth-road, and Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, provision merchant and cheesemonger.—J. PITCH, High-street near Spencer-street, Fenchurch, forwarding ironmonger and tin-plate worker.—S. M. LANE, Southwark, white, corn and seed dealer.—T. B. CLARK, late of the Mirador, licensed victualler.—D. JOHNS, Cardiff, tailor and outfitter.—J. CLARK, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, tea dealer and draper.—T. WATSON, Ruwarr, Yorkshire, shipowner.—E. WATERHOUSE, Lewisham, croquet manufacturer.—J. WRAGG, Reddie Rd., cutter.—W. JOPLING, Wolsingham, Durham, linen and woollen draper, joiner and carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.
At a General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking-house of the Company, in Princes-street, Mansion House, on THURSDAY, the 16th of JULY, 1857.
Thomas Tilson, Esq., Chairman.
William Bird, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald Hanley, Esq., M.P.
William Blount, Esq.
Alderman Sir George Carroll.
William Milne, Esq.
Ald. Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.
Philip William Flower, Esq.
George Bennett, Esq.
Francis Bennett, Esq.
William Ormsby, Esq.
Henry Grace, Esq.
The Manager—George Pollard, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Clarke and Morice.

The following Report of the Directors, read by the Chairman, shows that the net profit of the Bank for the past six months amounts to £76,740 19s. 3d.
This result enables the Directors to declare a Dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, and a Bonus of 10s. per share, leaving a balance of £242,19s. 3d. for division at the end of the year.
The Dividend and Bonus, free from Income-tax, will be payable on and after Friday, the 24th instant.
The preceding Report having been read to the Meeting by the Secretary, a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June last, at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, and a further dividend of 10s. per share out of the net profits of the half-year ending as above, were declared by the Chairman.

Resolved unanimously,
That the Report now read be received, and that it be printed for the use of the Shareholders.
Resolved unanimously,
That the meeting acknowledge, with their best thanks, the great zeal of the Directors, and their devotion to the interests of the Bank.
Resolved unanimously,
That this meeting desires also to acknowledge the excellent services of the Manager, Mr. Pollard.
(Signed) THOS. TILSON, Chairman.
JNO. WARDROBE, Secretary.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, TUESDAY, 30th JUNE, 1857.
THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up, viz., 60 000 shares at £10 each ..	600,000	0	0
To Amount due by the Bank	10,638	533	1
To Amount of "The Guarantee Fund,"	153,033	13	10
31st Dec., 1856	2,488	9	9
To Six Months' Interest on ditto, at £3 per cent per annum	163,421	13	7
	140,135	15	3
To Amount carried to Profit and Loss Account ..	£11,607	087	11
Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Exchange Bills and India Bonds	1,002	8	3
By Cash, Loans, Bills discount'd, and other Securities ..	10,559	839	3
By Building, Furniture, &c., in	230	225	0
Princes-street	8,000	0	0
By ditto, ditto, in Pall-mall	41,325	0	0
	£11,607	087	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	
To current Expenses, proportion of Building Expenses, Directors' Remuneration, Paid Debits, Income-tax, &c.	26,069	11	9	
To Amount carried to Profit and Loss, New Account, being rebate of Interest on Bills discounted not yet due	37,319	4	3	
To Dividend Account, for the Payment of Half-year's Dividend, at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, upon £600,000, amount of paid-up Capital upon 60,000 Shares	37,500	0	0	
To ditto for the Payment of a Bonus of 10s. per Share	30,000	0	0	
To Amount carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account	9246	19	3	
	£140,135	15	3	
Cr.	£140,135	15	3	
By Balance brought down	£140,135	15	3	

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.
Established in 1834.
Head Office—Princes-street, Mansion House.
Western Branch—63, Pall-mall.
Subscribed Capital .. £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. 600,000
Guarantee Fund .. 163,000
Accounts of parties are kept agreeably to the custom of London Banks.

Parties keeping Banking Accounts with the Bank can at all times transfer to a Deposit Account such portion of their balance as they may not immediately require, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.
Deposits are also received from parties not customers, either at call or for fixed periods, on interest at the market rate.
The Agency of Joint-stock and other Country and Foreign Banks undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Investments in, and sales of, all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, Auction, Specie, &c., effected.
Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, on Railway and other Shares, Debentures, and Coupons received without charge to customers.
Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted, and Letters of Credit granted on the Continent, and on the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Instituted 1823—Office Fleet-street, London, E.C.—The assets of this Society exceed £1,500,000 sterling. Its annual income exceeds £450,000.

The profits will hereafter be divided at the end of every fifth year. Four-fifths of the profits are also to be divided at the end of each year.
At the division of profits which have already been made, reversionary bonuses, exceeding £2,870,000, have been added to the several policies.

The next division of profits will be made up to 31st December, 1859, when all whole-life policies affected during the present year will participate, if then in force.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, &c., may be obtained on application at the Society's office, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
March, 1857. WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNS, Actuary.

INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 5, the best yet established, securing large interest with perfect safety. Prospectuses of J. HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, near Exmouth-street.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight, or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A BENEFICED CLEGGMAN, formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, residing in the best part of Buckinghamshire, prepares PUPILS for the Universities and Military Colleges. Terms, 120 guineas a year.—Address, V. X. P. R., Post-office, Slough.

TO LADIES' SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
The English Master in a first-class Public School has a few Mornings disengaged. He has been accustomed to teach Ladies English Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Globes, History, Latin, and Mathematics.—Address E. M., at Mr. Mabley's, Stationer, 143, Strand.

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT, 4s. 6d. per dozen quarts; 2s. 8d. per dozen pints. Scotch Ale, 5s. 6d. per dozen quarts. Export Stout, 3s. 8d. per dozen. Fine Old Port, 50s. per dozen.—WOOD and WATSON, 16, Clement's-lane, City.

UNADULTERATED WINES.—FELTOW, SONS, and CO., Importers, 25, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London (established 1813), adhere to their undeviating principle of supplying Wines free from addition. The Natty Sherry, 36s. cash. Carriage-paid.

PORT, Sherry, Madeira, Bucellas, and Marsala all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and Portuguese vines, at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, whence Her Majesty's Government allows wines to be imported for half duty. Two samples for 13 stamps. BRANDY, excellent, 30s. per dozen.—W. and A. GILBEY Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street, W.

CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH for Menies, Dessert, or in Iced Water, with a Cigar.—One dozen quarts. Excellent Sherry 38s. per dozen. Fine Old Port, 50s. per dozen. On receipt of post-office order for 28s., payable to T. P. DE LASAUX, Wine Merchant, Canterbury.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.—A most refreshing stimulant to the Appetite, composed principally of Turkish Condiments. An exquisite relish, with almost every description of food. To be had of all Sauce Venders; and of the Sole Wholesale Agents, Cross and Blackwell, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

ICE CREAMS MADE IMMEDIATELY and economically by EPITAU and STEAD'S REGISTERED FREEZING APPARATUS. Price from 3s.—Sold at 3, Pall-mall; 97, Norton-st.; also by Wenham Lake Ice Co., 164, Strand, London.

PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR COMPANY. 50, Moorgate-street.—All kinds of Cigars are treated by this process, and are ignited by friction, without taste or smell. No extra price charged. Sample box three fine Havannas, free 12 postage-stamps; six, 21 stamps.

MOURNING ORDERS

At PETER ROBINSON'S
Family and General Mourning Warehouse.
From the immense business done by this house with country customers, P. R. is enabled to supply large orders at a very reasonable cost, and to send goods for selection to any part free of expense.
Always on hand, a very large stock of SKIRTS, MANTELS, and BONNETS;
Also every description of Goods in the Trade, warranted of the best manufacture, and at moderate prices.
COURT MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.
Complete suits for WIDOWS and CHILDREN'S MOURNING kept made up ready for immediate use; and a note to the warehouse descriptive of the Mourning required, will ensure its being sent forth with.
Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS,
a very large and superb stock, at extremely moderate prices. Novelties from Paris every Month, at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, No. 103, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—Patterns of all the New Silks forwarded free. Duquesne, Royals, Widows' Silks, the new Gros d'Ecosse. All recommended for durable wear. Also Silk Skirts made up with flounce, in great variety.—Address, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

NEW MOURNING FABRICS for the HOT WEATHER.
The India Barège, The Barège Paramatta, The Mohair Barège.
All highly recommended, being very light in texture, very strong, a perfectly fast black, and suitable FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR.
Also a large variety of New Half-Mourning Materials. Patterns free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London (two doors from John-street).

INDIA SHAWLS, CHINA SHAWLS, FRENCH SHAWLS, BRITISH SHAWLS.—FAHMER and ROGERS solicit attention to their Superb Assortment of Foreign and British Shawls, comprising all the Newest Designs and Materials, carefully selected from the best of the first manufacturers in the world and selling in price from 15s. to 20 guineas. India shawls bought and exchanged.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and COMPANY,
preparatory to stock taking, have greatly REDUCED their rich FINE SILKS, real Spanish and Maltese Lico Mantles, Barège, Muslins, Ribbons, and all their first-class Summer Goods. Easterns sent to the Country.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street, and 3, 1, and 2, Well-street, W. A large lot of very rich Two-flounced Silk Holes, just purchased, all at 78s. 6d.; previous price, 85 guineas.

LADIES and CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
on Marcella, Twill, Holland, Cambric, &c., With Handsome Designs for Embroidery or Braiding, at Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, 44, Goodge-street, W.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, PELISSES, CAPES, LONG ROBES, &c., Marked for Embroidery or Braiding, at Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, 44, Goodge-street, W.

LADIES' MARCELLA PETTICOATS, Marked for Braiding, And every other Article for Embroidery or Braiding, at Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, 44, Goodge-street, W.

EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.
LADIES AND THE TRADE Supplied with the Newest Designs On Better Materials than any other House, at Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, London, W. A List of Prices free. A Collar for Five Stamps.

TRAVELLING and SEASIDE CLOAKS from One Guinea.—An immense variety of WATERPROOF CLOAKS, manufactured of the newest and most researched materials, expressly for travelling and seaside wear, at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street, FAHMER and ROGERS. N.B.—All Summer Mantles are now being sold at greatly-reduced prices.

ANNUAL SALE, REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street.
ALLISON and CO., in calling attention to the above, beg to remind their numerous patrons that, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the market, and the consequent higher rates demanded by the manufacturers, they have determined to make a great reduction in their present stock of Fancy Goods, more particularly those influenced by the change of fashion, or subject to deterioration from other causes. As the Sale will necessarily be limited to a short period, they trust their friends will take an early advantage of it.
Sale to commence on Monday, 27th July.

A SINGLE STAY, Carriage-free to any part of the Country On receipt of a Post-office Order, Waist measure only required. The ELASTIC BODICE, 12s. 6d. (Recommended by the Faculty.) The SELF-ADJUSTING CORSET, 12s. 6d. The Super Corset, 10s. 6d. Illustrated Books sent on receipt of a postage-stamp. Every article marked in plain figures. CARTER and HOUSTON, 93, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER—from Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manse and Grange—from Palaces and Parks, and Cottages and Halls, and homes of every class throughout the land. Notes of Approval are from day to day received by Messrs. MARION and MATLAND, expressing admiration of the style, quality, fit, and comfort of the RESILIENT BODICE and CORSALET DI MEDICI. These notes, their own evidence of veracity, are in volumes, open to the inspection of visitors. Enlarged illustrated prospectus, price-lists, self-measurement papers, &c., to any lady, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid or post-free.—Messrs. Marion and Matland, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

SHIRTS.—"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS" differ from other patterns, not merely in shape and design, but in their great superiority of fit, quality of material, and workmanship.—Globe. The best quality, six for 42s. Detailed list of prices and mode of self-measurement sent free per post.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Foultry, London, E.C.

SHIRTS.—Flannel Shirts of every Description, Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns.—CAPPER and WATERS 26 Regent-street, London, E.W.

RODGERS and BOURNE'S PRICE BOOK, with 80 Illustrations of their far-famed Shirts, Collars, &c., post-free. This Book is a very useful guide for Country customers in ordering. Bags, with every description.—59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Established 69 years. N.B. The Best Outfit in London for £20.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Children, of the best workmanship at moderate prices. Ladies' Boots from 4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., warranted. Slippers from 3s. 6d.; Children's Boots from 3s. 6d.; Shoes from 2s. 6d. LE PRINCES, 261, Regent-street. Manufacturer, Rue Montorgueil, 26 and 27, Paris.

HOWARD'S GUTTA PERCHA TOOTH BRUSHES, hermetically sealed. Hairs cannot come out. Is. each. By post for 14 stamps.—23, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and 6, Craven-place, Kensington-gore. Sponges, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c. N.B. Sent free in a blank wrapper for fifty-four stamps. Private rooms for its use.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Patent Portmanteaus, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22, Strand, W.C.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the HAIR; Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and Wood-violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief, and Iodine Soap for the Skin.—Manufacturer, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.—1, Little Queen- street, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling tongs; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d., sent free (under cover) for fifty-four stamps.

THE BEST HAIR DYE, 1, Little Queen- street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID DYE is of little trouble in its application, perfect in effect, and economical in use. Sold from 6s. 6d. Sent free in a blank wrapper for fifty-four stamps. Private rooms for its use.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, When you ask for see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM," 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE GOLDEN STREAM. SILVER LAKE, and MIDNIGHT VARSOVIANAS 6d. each; post-free, 7d. each. Composed by MONSIEUR GOMERY, and performed at Her Majesty's State Halls, at the Nobility's Halls, and by all the Bands. Also, his elegant SCHOTISCHE—My Daughter's, My Favourite, and the 12th-Nic, 6d. each; by post, 7d. each. Published at the MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

BELPHEGOR QUADRILLES, by MONT- GOMERY, price 6d.; by post, 7d. The most popular set ever published. Also, his Edinbu gh. Bobbing Around, Bonnie Dundee, Musketiers, My Mary Anne, Don Cesar de Bazan, Royal Lancers, Piccolomini, St. Patrick's, and Fusa in Boats, all 6d. each; by post, 7d. each. Published at the MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

Published this day, 2s.
SONG: OH, DEAREST, I THINK OF THEE, by HENRY ROE, Author of "White Dove," &c. Inscribed to J. S. S. "Its beauty and simplicity must make it the song of the day." JOHN SHEPHERD, 94, Newgate-street.

H. TOLKIEN'S IRRESISTIBLE PIANO- FORTE, with Truss Concave Bracing, height 4 feet, depth 25 inches, by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—This beautiful instrument is superior in power to any other piano, for quality of tone unequalled, and its durability unquestionable. For extreme climates it is invaluable. The price is low. Books with drawings and description, post-free. At H. Tolkien's old-established Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

H. TOLKIEN'S 25-Guinea Royal MINUTO PIANOFORTES, 6½ octaves, height 3 ft. 10 in.—H. T., the original maker of a Twenty-five Guinea Pianoforte, has, by the care he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the highest reputation throughout the universe for his instruments, unequalled in durability and delivery of touch, more especially for their excellence in standing in tune in the various climates of our colonies. In elegant walnut, rosewood, and mahogany cases, packed abroad for £2 10s. extra.—H. TOLKIEN'S Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.—PIANOFORTES for HIRE.

PIANOFORTES.—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.—Some splendid Rosewood and Walnut-tree Cottages and Pianos, 6½ octaves, with all the latest improvements; have only been used a few months. At H. TOLKIEN'S Old-established Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge. PIANOFORTES for HIRE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood, a two-union semi-grand, with iron bars, metallic plates, &c., in good condition. Price Ten Guineas. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

PIANOFORTE, nearly new, the property of an officer's widow, an elegant Walnut Cottage, 6½ octaves, metallic plates, &c. Price 20 guineas, cost more than double a short time back. May be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, richly engraved cases and dials, £1 10s. to £10 10s.; silver, with similar movements, £2 5s. to £4 10s.; gold fobes, with all the late improvements, 12 to 25 guineas; silver ditto, 10s. to 18s.; English and foreign watches, all at low prices, and clocks cleaned and adjusted. Old watches, gold, silver, diamonds, and other gems purchased or taken in exchange.—FREDERICK HAWLEY, 120 Oxford-street, W., Son and Successor of the late Thomas Hawley, of 74, Strand, Watchmaker to His Majesty George the Fourth.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the prices of London-made LEVER WATCHES.—Apply for French's new Tarif, sent post-free, on application, gratis.—Address, FRENCH, City Observatory, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years. The Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory 328, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.—M. PIL- LISCHER, Optician, 89, New Bond-street (corner of Oxford-street), to whom Prize Medals were awarded at the London and Paris Exhibitions, 1851 and 1855, for the superior quality and cheapness of his instruments, manufactures OPERA, RACE, or FIELD GLASSES, TELESCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, LARBORETTES, THERMOMETERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC and every other kind of OPTICAL APPARATUS. A Catalogue sent free on application. N.B. A large and carefully-selected stock of stereoscopic Views of all parts of Europe.

TO TOURISTS and SPORTSMEN.
CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invaluable to country residents. Price 12s. 6d. May be had of Messrs. Smith and Sons, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of Size, Form, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

OFFICERS returning to India are invited to inspect the large and varied assortment of MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, with all the recent improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera- and Race Glasses made by Voigtlander, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power in FIELD, RACE, COAST, OPERA, and general out-door-day and night power full Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are invaluable for Shooting, Deer stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are particularly recommended. Four and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, of 21 inch, will show a star, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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LIGHTS OF THE HAREEM

THE BOSPHORUS.

There are various opinions as to the mode in which a hospitable but patriotic Englishman, desirous to give a foreign friend the best impression of London, should introduce him for the first time into that capital. Some people think that the most advisable course is to bring your visitor in at the West End, and to pass him through the worlds of stately squares and haughty terraces of new London, where the evidence of boundless wealth is so irrefragable, whatever the architects (just now in a high state of agitation, and ready to admire nothing at all, except, in each individual's case, one set of designs lately in Westminster Hall) may say of the remarkably uniform or remarkably capricious architecture of the aristocratic quarter. Others insist upon the eminently commercial character of our metropolis, and contend that this should be the feature impressed upon a new arriver, and that the only sensible course is to bring him (with permission of a certain sea-indulgence, to which is due so much of the ill-nature manifested by foreigners towards our island) by the water-gate—that is to say, through the floating forests on the river. A third class, not perhaps a large one, but still, or perhaps, therefore, a class with reason in its argument, tell us to show neither ships nor palaces, but London, and to that end to give the visitor a long progress, beginning with the wilderness in Mr. Rowland Hill's farthest "E" district, and conducting him through the squalor of the outlying regions into the plebeian bustle of White-chapel and Aldgate, and thence into the fine old heart of the City, where, if the grand nuisance of metropolitan civilisation, the railway vans, is in any force (and when is it not, save in the night watch?), he will have ample time to note not only the peculiarities of London proper, but the richness of the comminative language of its impeded inhabitants. Much is to be said for each course, and it is only to be regretted that an intelligent foreigner cannot put on the nature of Keliama, and come into our Pandemonium at several doors at once. In the meantime, and until he acquires this accomplishment, the question of the best entrance will supply material for much topographical discussion at the dinner-table of the hospitable and patriotic Englishman above mentioned, conversation which may be a good deal improved and enriched by any *connoisseur* who will previously read up a little in the pages of John Timbs and Peter Cunningham, the real geni of London, for whose statues places should be made in Guildhall, even at the price of sacrificing Gog and Magog.

But, whatever doubts may arise as to the best approach to London, there are none, to a reasonable mind, as to the approach to another European capital where name is a spell for the covetous foreigner, Russians, and a lesson in spelling to the bewildered infant English. All roads lead to Rome, but there is but one to Constantinople. Having approached it by three, we have a right to state this fact. Of an Asiatic route, which may be included among the misfortunes of a few unhappy travellers, and the time occupied wherein will naturally be deducted from that penal period to be passed in one of the cells in which, according to Dr. Akenside, we are to go on

Rolling grainful for our final flight,
And purging off some dress at every sphere,

we propose to say nothing, having no desire to recall recollections of discomfort and discomfiture. It is, also, of course, matter of notoriety to a good many thousands of military and a good many hundreds of civil persons that you may go to Constantinople via the titleless sea. This we have done, and eagerly warn the intending traveller to the East to eschew that course, if he can do so with no great inconvenience. Let him invade Constantinople by way of the glorious and beautiful Bosphorus.

These are evil times, and a puff for something or somebody is supposed to be latent, or patent, in every recommendation that any body offers to his fellow-mortals. We allow that there is reason for this suspicion, for the most incessant or interesting paragraph in the world is too often a *cul de sac*, at the end of which the reader is entrapped into the clutches of an advertisement, that lies with ostentatious freedom, like the polyp in Sollier's "River," ready to engulf him as a victim. Where the system is to stop it is impossible to say; but even the commendums in the second column of the *Times* are beginning to be read askance, for fear the appeal to "Emancipate Matilda" to return to her happy cottage should be preliminary to a hint that the said cottage may be had, furnished, stabling and nightingales included, at two guineas and a half a week; or lest the reference to the sorrows of deserted "Maria Jane" (who has no money, only brokers, in the house) should end by mention of the publisher where the narrative of those sorrows may be had weekly, with engravings. Let us protest, therefore, and pray to be believed, that we have no intention of proclaiming the merits of any particular line of steam-boats, or any land-ford of any lastingly whatsoever. We certainly say, go to Stamboul by the Black Sea: to do which you will probably descend the Danube; though, if you like, you can go from Odessa: we have done both. But, so far from praising the conveyance, we can only say that, unless the Austrian boats have marvellously improved—on this side G. J. J.—within a very short time, they and their crews may be described in the summary into which the observant sea-captain packed the "Manners and Customs of the ——" We forget the place, Persia way, which he was requested to make a note of in his log. "As for manners, they have none, and their customs are very beastly." And we think that any one who has passed a month in Odessa, when that handsome-looking city was in its mud, or in its dust, will acquit any honest man of willingly dropping a syllable in favour of its cookery or its extortions. Hoping, therefore, that we come into Constantinople with clean hands, which it is a good deal easier to keep, physically speaking, there than in London, we repeat, with emphasis, that the only way thither is by the Bosphorus.

It is not only, or indeed chiefly, on account of the exquisite scenery on both shores (so singularly corresponding in outline, bay balanced by bay, and promontory by promontory), that we urge this, because it is really more easy to see the Bosphorus by starting from Constantinople than the other way, every conveyance, from steam-boat to calique, being at your service in the Turkish capital. That scenery, especially if you have the happiness to behold it for the first time by moonlight, or at the blush of dawn, is, fortunately, ineffaceable from your memory. It is, indeed, one of the "things of beauty" which the Manchester Art-Treasurers quothfully declare to be "joys for ever." We shall not linger upon this fact. Some years ago a poet, who was also a prophet, as becoms a Vates, sang a trumpet-song on occasion of a Russian manifestation that did not arouse

Ho! leopards of England, ho! lilies of France,
Let your flags in the breath of the Bosphorus dance;
Or, by Allah the Awful! if late by a sun,
The Carnatic may stab the steeds of the Don.

So sang one who sang rarely—in one sense of the word, much too rarely—Simmons, one of Christopher North's poets. At that time Russia all but worked her will. This time the leopards and lilies (or their representative heraldry) have floated in the breath of the Bosphorus; and those waters have been painted by many a pen and pencil engaged in illustrating the story that stirred all the pulses of the

civilised world. We shall say nothing more about the loveliest series of sea and land scenery that the eye can rejoice in. The reason why we counsel the approach to Constantinople from the north is, that whereas by the Mediterranean route you obtain a series of Oriental impressions, more or less vivid, but all uniting to prepare the mind for the view of the great city, by descending the Bosphorus you see transcendent beauty around you; but little to interfere with the grand effect produced by entire novelty—you obtain one strongly-marked, clear-cut idea of the city, and it remains with you while you have a memory left.

As we are by no means writing a guide to Stamboul, or anything of the kind, but merely setting down some reminiscences which may be agreeable both to those who have "swum in a calique" and those who have that pleasure in store, we abstain from a rapture of mosques, cypresses, minarets, fountains, seagulls, boatmen, camels, eunuchs, bazars, pipes, coffee, kababs, sweetmeats, agas, yashmaks, floating-bridges, sultanas, brown dogs, storytellers, bacsisheesh, embroidered slippers, firmans, blue pigeons, dervises, fountains, dragomans, and all the other bits of Constantinople, which, like the morsels of coloured glass in a kaleidoscope, one rolls round and round for the delectation and boredom of one's friends when recounting one's Oriental experiences. A reader who under the ordinary conditions of life has become so must have expended a certain amount of the coinage of the realm to acquire possession of one's ideas, and therefore, in common honesty, has a right to better treatment than the acquaintance who sits snoring beside you at dinner, and wishes you would hold your egotistical clack, which you pour out as if nobody had ever been to Turkey but yourself; or as if anybody who wanted to know all about it would come to you while he could go to Miss Pardee or a dozen other cleverer people than yourself. Give your neighbour the kaleidoscope chatter, but keep better things (if you have them) for your purchaser.

Happily for the success of our good resolutions in this regard, artistic friends come to our succour with the sketches to which these remarks are, however unworthily, annexed. The pencil gives a text, and ensures the reader against a rambling sermon from the pen. It reminds one of a contrivance by a celebrated light of that department of the Anglican Church to which the epithet of Evangelical has been applied, the late excellent and revered Charles Simson, who managed to do much good in days when the hierarchy would have shuddered to fin, even one of their number preaching in an unconsecrated building like Philadelphia Hall. He had observed with regret the helplessness of young clergymen to state and illustrate an argument; and he therefore prepared a series of skeletons of sermons, which bones it was the easy business of the incipient minister to clothe with such flesh of oratory as he might be Frankenstein enough to manufacture. *Save* the important difference that there is anything but dry bones in the admirable sketches before us, and before the reader—the four ladies in the Harem picture, for instance, are in no wise suggestive of the skeletons we all carry about us—the invention of Mr. Simson is paralleled by the employment of the thoughts of our artist friends in our own emergencies. And, therefore, having glided down the Bosphorus, let us look round for the originals of the presentments so pleasantly set forth.

Touching that same Bosphorus by the way, and Constantinople into the bargain, a sort of idea is prevalent among the uninformed, or rather among that large class who can think very well if it occurs to them to think at all, only it seldom does, that the climate of the regions round the Turkish capital is a heavenly one. It is thought of as "a place where it was always afternoon," as Tennyson says in a line often on the lip of one whose recent loss literature and friendship are mourning. Doubtless there are times and seasons when the air is at once exhilarating and soothing—when, *leatus in nubem*, you feel that you could do anything in the world, but at the same time you have a particular objection to doing anything in the world. It is nothing like the *dolce far niente* which used to be a good deal spoken of in books of Italian travel (Murray's *Handbooks*—all praise to them!—have rendered travel-books almost impossible by telling all that a traveller can say and a great deal more, besides giving all the quotations he used to look up and pretend to have thought of on the spot), and on the whole, one would say, a more elevated feeling. But just you wait under a cypress-tree, or any other that is handy, until the wind comes down the Bosphorus. Russia is like the great serpent in the end of the Danish mythology. At the consummation of all things Thor with his mighty hammer will deal that monster a deadly blow—a deathstroke—but will himself fall, slain by its breath. Well, Constantinople, with the aid of a friend or so, has smitten the northern giant a thunderous stroke, but nothing can prevent his breath coming down from the mountains, being caught in the Bosphorus as in a funnel, and thence poured forth upon the city. In that day of wind, O reader! you will hurry from your cypress with what speed you may, you will hasten to your hotel, and having secured all the windows, and closed the stove to contain fire, you will command your servant to light your pipe, will abuse him (putting your strongest words into Anglo-Saxon to spare his feelings) for leaving the door open, which he will equally do next time, and then, O reader! as you smoke the pipe of peace, you will be as bitter as the wind itself against those who have written lies about the heavenly climate of Constantinople. We rather insist upon this, because there is wild talk going about touching the desirability of Constantinople as a place to live in, and we dare say that a building company is forming (limited liability) to erect a Sultana-square, Scraglio-terrace, and Padiash Villars somewhere in Pera, for the entrapping of share-buyers. Bay if you like, and sell when you can; that is a question between yourself and your broker; but, if you are Arcadian enough to think of taking your amiable lady and lovely children to Constantinople, don't say, when the doctor says bronchitis, that you were not warned against such rashness by an anonymous friend of the literary persuasion.

Out of the three larger pictures here set before you, the originals of two you will certainly see every day you stir out of your hotel. But if you are so happy as to behold the original of the third, go, O reader! to the Mosque of the Pigeons, and in gratitude give the keeper of those blue birds a handsome donation. You may give him a parr, and he will take it; but if you give him piastres he is a Turk, and too well bred to stare or to be disagreeably grateful. Even if you bestow upon him and the pigeons one of the beautifully-graven gold coins which Mr. James Robertson has made for the Sultan's Mint, you will not be paying too dear. For look at the picture—it is that under which is inscribed "Lights of the Harem." If you behold the original of that—but what is the use of tormenting you? Nothing of the kind (*be chesni*, upon our eyes be it) will you see. Indirectly you may. It is not difficult for an English lady, with the aid of a resident friend, to obtain admission into such a chamber; and if the wife of your bosom duly exerts herself, as the wives of many English and French bosoms have done of late years, she may describe to you what you behold in that picture. But do not come back to England and declare that you have yourself seen it, unless you are

prepared to add, with affidavit, that you entered with a blacked face, and as that attendant with the water-ewer for washing, which in your ignorance you are taking for a coffee-pot, like that voted you by the Puddle vestry, for your eminent parochial services in resisting the Board of Health. We shall not believe you, even then; but you may as well tell a consistent falsehood. You may retort with a demand how that clever picture was made, and whether it is founded only on traditional conception of the interior of a Turkish lady's apartment. Nothing of the kind—it and its delightful inmates were sketched from the reality—but how, it would be a breach, first, of feminine confidence, and, secondly, of literary etiquette, to explain. It is possible that on proper application (which would be very difficult) those green and gold slippers might, in verification of our statement, be produced in England by the person to whom they were presented by the lovely owner—the lady, we believe, nearest the window.

To be graver, for a moment, let it be said that, beyond the gratification of curiosity, a Christian woman visiting a Turkish harem will find little pleasure. Happily for herself, she will not comprehend a syllable of the conversation that she will hear, and her introducer will take care that none of it, save what is harmless, shall be filtered into French or English for her. It is utterly needless, let us hope, to say that these poor ladies demand all her sympathy. They are not untaught, except so far as regards all that woman should know, but they are taught all that degradation and humiliates. We shall not dwell on the subject; but neither sweet faces, graceful attitudes, charming costumes, nor a general presence of sensuous enjoyment can make a Christian forget that these wives and mothers are utterly devoid of all the holiness which belongs to either name. Frequently good-natured, and fond of her children—there ends the catalogue of the virtues of the poor Turkish lady. Five minutes of her talk, when her miserably-neglected and as miserably-awakened nature is allowed to break out, either in mirth, in love, or in anger, and an Englishwoman, who even comprehended the general scope of the words—their full meaning she could never understand—would hurry away as from a pollution. Once more, the poor, beautiful, vicious, violent, ignorant things have not only been taught no better, but have been made what they are by teaching. Who shall condemn them? Let us compassionate them with all our hearts, and long for the day when the religion—the lie of the false Prophet that dooms them to their condition—shall have gone to the father of lies.

There is a smaller picture under that of the two sturdy boatmen in which you may see the Turkish ladies enjoying themselves in the air, near the Sweet Waters. Prettier parcels than these that screen them from the sun you would not have seen in the Crystal Palace at the Handel Festival, and most likely the ladies at Sydenham and at the Sweet Waters were supplied from the same manufactories. There are few luxuries which the Turkish women, if they comprehend their use, do not compel their masters to procure for them. Here they sit on carpets, eat sweetmeats, chatter with great animation, and such as have children brought to them entertain themselves, when the humour serves, with these youthful Mahometans. The yashmaks, you will observe, is on every face; but female benevolence will sometimes manage, by the merest incident in the world, to disarrange it when the wearer conceives that a stranger may be impressed by the momentary contemplation of beauty.

With the stalwart boatmen (capitally represented, let us say) you will soon make acquaintance. When you first embark in the apparently frail and easily-capsized vessels which they navigate, your attention will probably be too much engaged in calculating your own chances of escape with safety to give much heed to the vigorous rower. But when you have learned to sit with composure at the bottom of his boat, and you find yourself chafing about with an ease and a velocity which would do honour to the best Thames outrigger ever launched by Messrs. Searle for the purpose of keeping down the population of the Universities, you will begin to look with admiration at the shiffling oarsman, who, with one lace foot clutched tightly, close to you, and with a world of quiet resolution in his bright dark eye, hurries you over the deep blue waters at a rate that at times becomes perfectly exhilarating. These heads of his are not a rosary, at least not a religious machine, as many new travellers suppose, but are simply a contrivance for helping him to get rid of his superfluous energy. He must be doing something, so, when he is not tugging at his oar, he is sliding his beads from end to end of the string, sometimes one by one, counting them, sometimes with a rapid motion, as if anxious to get to the end of the job. But give him a job, and the beads are thrust into his belt, and his muscular arm is in full development as he makes his capricious rush along the noble highway to Stamboul. Of this boatman it may be remarked that, though there is said to be a standard of faces by which he is theoretically guided, he resembles his fellows at Brighton and elsewhere in demanding any sum that comes into his head, or which the ignorance or unprotected position of his hirer may seem to warrant, and also in accepting whatever sum such hirer may fix as his ultimatum; but, so far as our experience goes, he has this social advantage over the boatmen of British blood—namely, that, though extortatory, he is not insolent. He seems to feel that he has only exercised a man's right in making an attack upon the goods of his fellow-man, but if repelled he is not injured, and does not seek revenge in execration. Whether, time and opportunity serving, he might not further pursue his rights by the aid of physical force, as a quieting blow with an oar, and a subsequent examination of your pockets, is a question which some Constantinople people decide upon from any

that can be called evidence. To us he always appeared a hard-working and tolerably reasonable fellow, who, like most other

The "writer" garded with n that he will upon e to see s the desired effect. by the have seen, would a upon love which he knew the lines, and would condescend to em stration, he would probably finish a love-letter in

How to end this bound narration, ich my poor genius could not of twine, But were I Homer, or Nebuchadnezzar, 'Tis in every fature I'd make it shine."

There is a small picture in the lower right-hand corner of the page, which is a portrait of a Turkish lady, and is the subject of her article in the *Illustrated London News*.

concoct just such a letter as he would desire to receive, and then sent it to him; in return for which the ungrateful man read the poor girl a terrible lecture when she tremblingly came to learn the success of her little stratagem that she poisoned herself. Let us hope that the tale is not true, which is quite as likely as not, especially as it came to us from a friend who had read it in a French *feuilleton*.

As you are out of the bazaar you are in comparative safety; but still take care how, in a narrow street, you encounter the huge gilded carriage in which a Turk's lady is making her rounds. The coach that walks by the side of the vehicle is a very disagreeable person to have a quarrel with, and he will have one with you on the smallest provocation, for he is a waspish, ill-natured person, who has by no means advanced with his age. If you look into the carriage, ever so respectfully, on his side, he will abuse you; and, though the round hat of the West has by this time a significance even for *cannibals*, you are by no means sure of escaping personal violence. As for the inferior population, he regards them—certainly as a great deal better than you, the infidel, but still as dirt; and he has a whip stuck in his belt, with which we have seen him inflict the most merciless slashes upon any plebeian who did not get out of his way. The carriage in the picture is an English-built one, "waist improvements, Ma'am," as old Cobett used scoffingly to say, and the inmates are members of a family of distinction, possibly of Royal connection. The vehicles which crowd the narrow ways of the bazaar, while the owners are shopping, are usually of a much heavier and clumsier kind, and remind one of the family coach which used to be the joke of the penniless wits who wrote our old comedies. You will often find one of these carriages impeding the passage in the bazaar, and the lady and her negress cheapening goods. The process in Turkey is a slow one. The ladies are in the impudent fashion of a London establishment; nor, so far as we know, do they find, on reaching home with their bargains, that they have purchased an inferior quality of goods to that which they supposed themselves to have bought. In the sitting Alderman is necessary. But the Turk asks anything he pleases, and the lady bids anything she pleases, and then he says "Tet, tet" (a sound like a feminine expression of regret), until she mends her bid. But sometimes she loses her temper, which, indeed, is easily lost if he will not accede to her terms; and, just as we have heard English-bargaining ladies declare a charge to be "preposterous and ridiculous," she opens fire upon the vender, only that, in place of mere abuse of his wares, she often assails his own character and that of his parents and other relatives, with strong vituperation, in which she is ably supported by her lieutenant, the black woman. We once heard a lady in Constantinople abusing a shopkeeper during the period in which we smoked two pipes at an adjacent mart, our companions interpreting with much gravity as she proceeded. "The lady says he is a frightful rascal." "The lady says he is fit to be hanged." "The lady says his family are all miscreants and thieves." "The lady says she should like to spit upon the face of his soul."

In this Engraving you will notice the projecting house above the carriage. That is the outside of just such an apartment as that in which the ladies are reclining, and that is all that you are likely to see of it. Ladies are doubtless looking down from it upon the gilded carriage, and considering whether it will be possible by any amount of pouting, or other fascination, to obtain anything of the sort from their proprietor. This subject they discuss in comparative silence. But you may possibly have the happiness of hearing the voices of Turkish ladies if you happen to be in the line of any religious procession that passes through the streets. As some favourite dervise, very brown, holy, hairy, goes by, you will notice a curious noise, something like one of the sounds in which a particularly idle child, in no proper awe of the governess, occasionally indulges over lessons. It is indeed produced in the same manner as that in which the objectionable child emits its interruption of its brothers and sisters. The forefinger is put into the mouth, and while a monotonous sound is uttered, in a high key, the finger is moved rapidly about, so as to break up the utterance; in fact, to make it *staccato*. It bursts out with amusing effect as the procession advances, then subsides either into an occasional "Loo, loo, loo, loo, loo," or drops, and then, again, at the appearance of some favourite religious performer, a whole hurricane of shrill approbation is rained down. We strongly advise you, O reader! however much you may be entertained by these sounds, to avoid recompensing them by endeavouring to throw Maltose oranges in at the ladies' window, an instance of such gratitude on the part of a young midshipman a few years ago having resulted in his barely escaping with whole bones from the wrath of the multitude. We are better friends with the Mussulman now, but the experiment would still be dangerous. "To ladies' eyes a round, boy, you'd best refuse, you'd best refuse." S.

HYMN TO THE DIVINITY.*

FROM THE TURKISH.

O God, the Creator of man and of Djinn,
Of the clear and the dark, of the outside and in,
Far nobler is man than all creatures that be—

As a glass to reflect Thy effulgence divine;

Unless he gave back of Thy beauty the gleam:
What power in a handful of dust could be found
To make it a sun the whole world to astound?
When the face of Thy Lord Thou didst deck with bright light,
A love towards Thee Thou didst in him ignite.
Full fair was the face of Thy Lord one and sheen,
And grand was the face of Thy lover I ween;
Thou didst twine, Thou didst twine the dark locks of Mignon,
And a love-snare divine didst entwine with each one.
In the charms of the fair Thou art glorified, God;
Thy beauty through them Thou displayest abroad;
From the eye of Thy lover, O King of all might,
Again Thou dost look on Thy charms with delight,—
Again with Thy beauty in love Thou dost grow:
O God, of Thyself only worthy art Thou.
Whoever the beauty displays of his Lord
Will show that his Maker by him is adored;
There's none to whom God His high favour doth show
But straight with the love of his Maker will glow;
Exteriors are all unsubstantial and vain,
The truth of the matter is God who doth reign.
Of the world the existence full doubtful I deem,
'Tis a mirror's reflection, a phantom, a dream.
The slay of all things is the theatre high,
The power of the Lord is display'd in the sky:
The sun shed his beauty, the world was in light
Of being the atoms burst forth on the sight:
O Master, Thy might has no end, has no end;
The brain becomes dizzy would Thee comprehend;
Thy qualities, Lord, are so many and grand,
The courage soon cools which would them understand
Thy attributes, Master, O who can report?
To know Thee, O Master, all knowledge is short;
The wisest becomes but a poor simple elf
Who'd know Thee; One knows Thee, and that is Thyself.
O God, from the time of my birth I have been
A reprobate steeped most deeply in sin;
A slave to each beauty my eyes did behold,
With the miseries of youth I untimely grew old;
My head void of brain was with wind soon replete,
And I rushed like a moth my destruction to meet;
A thirst for the goblet, the lip of my love,
I hover'd and flutter'd the goblet above;

* From Borrow's "Songs of Europe."

† The Arabian Adonis.

And, as passion for wine with my lust I combin'd,
No wonder devotion soon went to the wind.
Abandon to make if a pitcher I took,
Methought that its water of wine had the look
I dreamt of my God and his precepts no more,
All kind of devotion I quickly gave o'er;
But prayers would no'er cleanse, though a hundred each day
A heart that, like mine, was so distant away:
To the mosque if I go, under colour of prayer,
It is but to gaze on some beautiful one there;
If my visage I turn to the Holy One's shrine,
If my hands I in prayer like a suppliant join,
I think of some fair one that nigh to me stands—
It is in her worship I lift up my hands.
If my soul I can't make to conform to Thy laws,
O God, make its sin of forgiveness a cause.
O God, Thou art rich, and all power dost claim,
Rebellion and homage to Thee are the same:
Should the world for a thousand years praise to Thee pay,
The world could not add to Thy glory a ray;
Should the world for a thousand years homage refuse,
No ray of Thy glory, O Lord, Thou would'st lose.
O Lord, disobedient I've hitherto been,
But let me no longer continue in sin:
If I have not centred in Thee my desires,
If I have not done what Thy justice requires,
Point out to me kindly the only true road,
And make Thou it easy and soft to be trod.
With the light of Thy visage my eye render clear,
Make my heart with Thy knowledge a rose-garden fair;
Let my soul not go erring in darkness of night;
Illumine its path from Thy fountain of light.
Exterior love far from my bosom remove,
Its excesses fill all with the light of Thy love.
Let my glances ne'er miss Thee wherever they flit;
Let Thy name be the word on my heart that is writ:
So I'll with Thy love, O most mighty, my breast,
So lighten that cell long with darkness distress'd,
That, the secret of secrets to me being known,
I may Maker may view in each thing I look on:
In each thing whereon gazes the waken'd-up soul
God's face be apparent, unclouded and whole.
Of the cup of Thy love cause my spirit drink deep,
That I out of death to existence may leap;
And that, drunk with the love of the Lord, ever I
No object in nature save Him may desire:
That my heart, wean'd from earth and the things of the dead,
May testify ever of God—only God;
Ere cause such destruction my soul to come o'er
That no portion or vestige remain of it more.
My spirit with truth render prudent and old;
My heart with religion adorn as with gold:
Make verity ever the garment I wear;
Make thanks for Thy goodness the coinage I bear:
Keep my heart free from all that's to falsehood allied,
And make it a stranger to malice and pride:
On my qualities working, Lord, alter them all.
Now for other great mercies on Thee will I call:
From my bosom all fury fanatic remove,
But waken my pious desire and love:
Suffer not in my soul concupiscence to storm;
To the dictates of elasticity make it conform:

my thoughts in Thy worship all, all when I pray,
nothing less noble permit them to stray;
a fresh vigour from every kind,
good;

increase to Thy law till I be
Entitled to rank with the hallow'd Sunnee;
Let the sun of Thy love shed its rays o'er my soul,
And let my heart ever its Maker extol.

HYMN TO MAHOMET.†

FROM THE TURKISH.

O, Envoy of Allah, to thee be salaam!
With my whole heart I love thee; be blessed thy name:
At the high throne of God thou for sinners dost plead,
Who forgives for thy sake each iniquitous deed.
O, Prophet of Allah, for all that I've done
Of rebellion against Him 'tis thou must atone.
For thou art the sole intercessor, thou, thou!
The prince of the prophets, to whom the rest bow:
In the world's judgment-day, when all nations are met,
When good deeds and bad in the balance are set,
Intercession I hope for from thee, only thee,
So breathe intercession for me, wretched me.
'Tis true, my misdeeds I'm unable to count,
But I know that thy goodness exceeds their amount:
Like one that's detain'd I a long time have been;
My body is drown'd in an ocean of sin:
My rebellions they be of so dreadful a dye
That to wend to my Maker no courage have I:
Now save I in dust at thy feet myself throw,
And thy footstool I strike with my agoniz'd brow,
And say thou for me dost benignly speak
What for me will remain but despairing to shriek:
For unless I thy kind intercession procure
My soul with the emir's will torments endure:
But I trust thou wilt that for thy servant employ,
And that rest I shall gain and unspeakable joy.
Unto thee without end shall be praises and prayers,
And also to them thy disciples and heirs,
The voyagers noble who trod the true road,
And to others the path of salvation who show'd.
The four elect friends of exalted degree,
Who of our religion the four pillars be.
First of all the good king of the kingdom of grace,
The just Abou Bekir with truth in his face;
The next the stout lion so bravely who war'd,
The lion of the Mussulman, Omar my Lord;
The third a high Emir, renown'd midst our clan,
The child of the moment, the Emir Othman;
The fourth of the pillars, my Lord Ali dear,
Inspector acute of the dark and the clear:
Then the light of our eyes, the delectable twain,
The lovely Prince Hassan, the Emir Hoseyne;
Nor unnotic'd by men shall be suffer'd to pass
Those excellent uncles, Hamzah and Abbas:
Unto each of that hand be a thousand salaams,
And bless'd through all ages be each of their names.

* Kyam, rakoun, kaoud: these Arabic words denote various attitudes in which the Moslems place themselves whilst performing their devotions.

† From Borrow's "Songs of Europe."

A SCULPTOR'S GRAVE.

It was on a Sunday morning, towards Christmas time, that, in company with a waggish black guide, I strolled along the bright streets of Copenhagen to the art temple of Denmark—the Thorwaldsen Museum. In grateful reverence of the great Dane's genius, his countrymen have reared to his memory a noble monument, in the midst of which they have laid his ashes. The Sculptor's grave in the centre of Copenhagen is not only an acknowledgment of the man's genius, it is a proof of the keen sense of its dignity in the hearts of the people. As I walked along towards the Museum, a tall, thin man passed on the opposite side of the way. His hat was lifted at every step in acknowledgment of salutes on all sides. I thought we were in the presence of Royalty; but my black guide informed me that this tall thin gentleman was Hans Christian Andersen! Just the people who showed this respect for the living poet, would build up a Thorwaldsen Museum.

We passed along the streets of the picturesque city, now threading our way among its gaily-dressed inhabitants, now brushing past pretty Amaranth girls, and now glancing at the ships alongside the canals in the street, forming floating market-places. Then we crossed a noble square—the Kouzen-uyterf—ornamented with a statue of Christian V.; and, lastly, within the shadows of the Palace we discovered the sculptor's noble grave, in the midst of the countrymen who loved him.

The building is a facsimile of an Etruscan tomb, only, instead of barbarous figures of heathen worship, groups of stalwart fellows fall into gay procession, and bear along in triumph the sculptor's works. Every stone, every inch of cement, bears marks of honour to the great Dane. Elbowed by dapper soldiers, sturdy country folk, and ladies clad in furs—for the wind was icy cold—we passed under the high portico into the many deep-coloured chambers into which the great tomb is divided. Here all effect is given up to the one noble object of displaying the sculptor's work. Just as Wren lies, surrounded by his great productions so Thorwaldsen rests, with his creations gathered into deep-blue chambers about his grave. Here Paganism has its beautiful types from his glowing fingers; and here Christianity is interpreted in masterpieces of devout tenderness. Here is Venus with the apple; here, the solemn, the grand, the simple figure of the Saviour, with sermons in every fold of the garment, thoughts of heaven in every line of the wondrous head. Yet, shame to us, according to Dieter Hall, our eyes fell upon these works on Sunday! Yet, could the coldest eyes remain dull before the sculptor's fine figure of Byron, with his pencil at his lip, and his eyes turned upward, seeking a thought. Nor shall any one fail to see the majesty of Thorwaldsen, chisel and hammer in hand, as interpreted by the great master himself. There is great grace in the stalwart figure; there is deep and tender thought in the expression of the noble countenance. We passed silently through the chambers till we reached a sitting-room, furnished with bureau, table, &c. And here we found a massive lump of half-finished clay—the undeveloped head of Luther—with the thumb and finger marks of the sculptor deep set in its rugged outline. Before this work Thorwaldsen's fingers failed him, his eye grew dim, and he died. The last efforts of the sturdy Dane were bent upon the completion of this most promising beginning. Looking about this room—aded with his furniture, arranged as in his veritable studio—we feel as though we were admitted to hold private conversation with the man. And then, when we leave this room, and, passing once more through some of the rooms, we reach an opening to the quadrangle (of which these rooms form the four sides) our eyes fall upon the grave! It occupies the central ground of the edifice, and is covered by a plain massive block of stone. Wreaths of fresh flowers lay upon the cold marble just dropped from warm fingers in grateful honour of the dead sculptor. Could an Englishman forbear contrasting this vital reverence over a long-closed grave with the cobwebs that alone honour Sir Joshua in the crypt of St. Paul's?—with the neglected graves of greatness in Bunhill-fields?

That in the sculptor's lifetime he was honoured is proved by Andersen, who has described his landing at Copenhagen in 1838. "Thorwaldsen," writes Hans Christian, "whom, as I have already said, I had become acquainted with in Rome in the years 1833 and 1834, was expected in Denmark in the autumn of 1838, and great festive preparations were made in consequence. A flag was to wave upon one of the towers of Copenhagen as soon as the vessel which brought him should come in sight. It was a national festival. Boats decorated with flowers and flags filled the Rhede; painters, sculptors, all had their flags with emblems; the students bore a Minerva, the poets a Pegasus. It was misty weather, and the ship was first seen when it was already close to the city, and all poured out to meet him. The poets, who, I believe, according to the arrangement of Heiberg, had been invited, stood by their boat; (Hilenschlager and Heiberg alone had not arrived. And now guns were fired from the ship, which came to anchor, and it was to be feared that Thorwaldsen might land before we had gone out to meet him. The wind bore the voice of singing over to us; the festive reception had already begun. I wished to see him, and therefore cried out to the others 'Let us put on!' 'Without Hilenschlager and Heiberg?' asked some one. 'But they are not arrived, and it will be all over.' One of the yachts decked, that if these two men were not with us, I should not sail under the same flag, and pointed up to Pegasus. 'We will throw it in the boat,' said I, and took it down from the staff; the others now followed me, and came up just as Thorwaldsen reached land. We met with Hilenschlager and Heiberg in another boat; and they came over to us as the enthusiasm began on shore. The people drew Thorwaldsen's carriage through the streets to his house, where every body who had the slightest acquaintance with him, or with the friends of a friend of his, thronged around him. In the evening the artists gave him a serenade, and the blaze of the torches illumined the garden under the large trees; there was an exultation and joy which really and truly was felt. Young and old hastened through the open doors, and the joyful old man clasped those whom he knew to his breast, gave them his kiss, and pressed their hands. There was a glory round Thorwaldsen that kept me timidly back." The flowers lying upon the old man's tomb years after his death declared that this enthusiasm was honest—that it was in the hearts of his countrymen. The splendour of his tomb will remain, not only a tribute to his genius, but also a proof of the warmth with which his contemporaries loved him. Begun in 1839 by the Municipal Council, aided by public subscriptions, it was completed and opened to the public in 1848, in which year the ashes of the sculptor were deposited in their final resting-place.

From the grave of Thorwaldsen strangers often wander to the great china establishments, where the chief articles for sale are mathematical reductions of the sculptor's works. Thither the black guide of Copenhagen will infallibly lead an English visitor, prattling very good English the while. Indeed, the black guide speaks two or three languages, is an excellent arithmetician, and is not without his opinions on topics of the day. He is very proud of his English; and, to prove his mastery of it, has evidently been at some pains to pick up the current slang of young men. Thus, to him money is nothing less than "tin," or "rowdy," and certain Danish exhibitions are both "seedy" and "slow." More, he described certain yachting visitors, to whom he had acted in the capacity of guide as "sealy." And when he left us—on board the *Ophelia*, bound for Elsinore and Helsingborg—he gave it as his opinion that the weather would be "pretty hobble."

Now, I never read of toil gone unrewarded—of Mozarts and their Archbishops of Salzburg—I never see a great man's grave with weeds for its only watchers, without thinking of the blue chambers, of that splendid tomb wherein the Danes have enshrined the memory and the dust of their greatest countryman. I wonder who it was that cast those fresh flowers upon the cold marble in that icy solitude on that Sunday morning; and what he would say, if strayed hither, he should stumble upon Bunhill-fields, or find sheep grazing above the dust of men over whose pages his sympathetic soul had found pleasure and wisdom?

W. B. J.



1.-BOATMEN OF THE BOSPHORUS. 2.-THE SWEET WATERS.



1.—GOING OUT SHOPPING. 2.—A MORNING DRIVE.

INDIARUBBER.

Many persons yet alive remember when indiarubber was only known as a part of a stationer's stock, in the shape of little black flexible bottles, more or less ugly; and when it was only used to rub out pencil-marks. Now it fills a large place in the arts. Instruments to relieve pain and carry on war; toys to amuse children, and buffers to stop the impetuous railway train; the softest and most yielding of all beds, the most impermeable of clothing; the most flexible of tubes; the valves which approach the nearest to the most delicate and exquisite contrivances of nature to carry on the functions of life, but rudely imitated in the most ingenious of our contrivances—pumps and steam-engines, &c.—are all now made of indiarubber. Hardly any business of life is carried on without its aid. It is used in our printing-offices, it forms a link in telegraphic communication, and is indispensable on railways; it guards the traveller from atmospheric evils; it enables the diver to traverse the bottom of the ocean; it is essential to balloons; it stretches and contracts like our own skin, and is a necessary part of the most useful, convenient, and graceful dresses. Without it civilisation would have been as effectually stopped as we by its means stop the train; and the discovery of it and its many uses, like the discovery of gold and its great use as money, the best known and most precise measure of all the services which men render one another, is a necessary part of human progress.

This substance, we are told, was first brought to Europe from America, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was a great curiosity, and engaged, as soon as it was known, the "attention of philosophers." They immersed it in all kinds of solvents, tried its influence on sounds, found in it a confirmation of the celebrated theory of latent heat, ascertained its elements according to the then knowledge of the elements; but they made nothing of it. For more than 120 years they had it in their hands and in their laboratories, thought it a wonderful substance, which might be converted to all kinds of uses, but got no further than to ascertain that by boiling it in water its edges became soft, and that pieces of it then pressed together could be united so as to form one homogeneous whole as completely as two pints of water will make a quart, which led to the formation of flexible tubes and a few surgical instruments. A little before the year 1820, Mr. Thomas Hancock, afterwards of the firm of Macintosh and Co., somehow or other—he himself does not know exactly how—he being engaged in mechanical pursuits, began to take a great interest in indiarubber. He wondered—but why he should have wondered more than all the philosophers who had investigated the subject does not appear—that such a curious substance should have been put to little or no other use than rubbing out pencil-marks; his wonder excited his exertions; chemical knowledge he had none, and trying like the chemists to find out a solvent he failed. Then, taking a more simple means, he cut indiarubber into narrow slips, inclosed them in a case of thin leather or cotton; and elastic springs for gloves, braces, &c.—that before were formed only of metal wire in a spiral form—were made of this substance. This was the original new application, in 1820, of indiarubber. Mr. Hancock followed up his success. He had his way to make in the world, and he was always at work with his rubber. His mind was solely directed to this object. He cut it into shreds; he rent it into pieces; he invented machines for chewing it and pounding it into a mass; he stewed it in digesters; he baked it; he made it into solid blocks; he spread it into sheets almost as thin as the finest textures of the animal frame; he found one solvent for it, which had before been frequently tried, but only under the new mechanical form which he gave it did oil of turpentine (camphine) answer the purpose. Other persons found other solvents. From 1820 the new applications of this curious substance were numerous and successive—in other countries, especially in America, as well as here; and now the various uses to which rubber is applied, like those for which rags when turned into paper are used, are almost as numerous and beautiful as the stars; yet both are only little, and by some persons despised, parts of the great whole of society.

Mr. Hancock has been truly called the "father of this important and wonderfully-increasing branch of the arts;" but it had many nurses. In 1820 Mr. Macintosh applied the naphtha obtained from coal-tar to dissolve rubber, thus making a waterproof varnish; he invented and brought into use the garments and the cloth which bear his name, now applied to many purposes. Mr. Hancock himself took out fifteen or sixteen patents for improving the manufacture of the article, but the first great chewing process, which led to all the subsequent improvements, he worked successfully, and with as much secrecy as he desired, for several years. Other persons also took out patents for various applications of the article, buying it of him.

The grand improvement, however, in the texture and qualities of the substance by which its applicability to different purposes has been greatly enlarged, called vulcanising, was not made till 1843, and seems then to have been brought about by something like an accident. In 1842 Mr. Hancock was shown small bits of rubber which an American agent said would not *stiffen* by cold, and were not much affected by solvents, heat, or oil. To give rubber the property of remaining flexible under all circumstances and changes was most desirable. Mr. Hancock was again set wondering, or was stimulated by the assertion; the small bits of rubber so changed smelt of sulphur. He made all kinds of experiments in the direction thus indicated, and at length ascertained that the desired alteration was effected in the rubber by exposing it to the action of sulphur at a high temperature. "Had I known," he says, after he had ascertained the fact, "the simple mode by which this result could be produced, I might have made the discovery at once." How wise we all are after events or Nature has instructed us!

Rubber thus acted on by sulphur retains its perfect elasticity in all temperatures, and, vulcanised under pressure, can be made in all forms, hard and durable. It can be turned in a lathe and cut into screws. It has been made into flutes, which sound easily and sweetly, and are so polished as to resemble ebony. It is a substitute for walking-sticks and picture-frames, and delicate mountings of all descriptions. It is converted into whips, hard, like wood, at the handle, and flexible, like the finest kind of leather, at the thong. It has some most remarkable properties. A ball will pass through it, and the hole closes so completely that persons who have tried the experiment would not believe the fact till it was demonstrated by the ball striking objects beyond the rubber. A piece two inches thick and a foot square was laid on an anvil under Mr. Nasmyth's steam-hammer at Patricroft, a six-inch round shot was placed on the rubber, the hammer was then made to fall on the shot with tremendous force, which was broken to pieces, while the rubber on which it was laid remained as elastic and uninjured as when it was placed on the anvil. Nay, more extraordinary still, the shot had come into contact with the anvil and was flattened slightly, but the rubber had retained, or immediately resumed, its original form and condition. This is very curious. Sir Isaac Newton long ago

demonstrated that some watch-glasses were broken by pressure before they came actually into contact. These extraordinary properties are imparted to the rubber by the sulphur, and the facts seem to indicate in bodies inherent powers which we can neither see nor feel, nor detect by our chemistry; though no quantity of sulphur can be detected in combination with it by any chemical test. Professor Brande supposes, therefore, that the qualities are the consequence of some new arrangement of the parts, which the learned Professor calls an allotropic state, the words being used rather to conceal ignorance than convey any knowledge. The facts show that we have yet much to learn of all the things around us, even the most common. Curiosity and investigation are thus kept for ever active in pursuit of the soul, if we may use the phrase, which dwells in the material world, and which the diligent student of nature always hopes will be revealed to him.

How curious—how wonderful is it to find a milky juice which exudes from trees on the banks of the Amazon, or from vines in the jungles of India, transformed by the ingenuity of man, on the banks of the Thames or the Irwell, into such a vast variety of useful and interesting objects! But it is still more curious and still more wonderful to reflect that this milky juice, with the many uses to which it is put, forms a necessary part of the progress of civilisation. Voltaire sneeringly remarked that Providence had afflicted Europeans with fever, and placed the remedy, bark, in Peru; a little larger philosophy would have taught him only to admire and to reverence a dispensation which we now know, from the example we have just placed before our readers, as well as many others, tends to knit together all the parts of the earth, and unite all the human race into one great and glorious family.

When Mr. Hancock showed the first piece of his "solid rubber" to an old gentleman, it was returned with the present remark—"the child is yet unborn who will see the end of that." Ever since the trade and the manufacture have been progressive here and in every other part of the civilised world. Within the memory of this generation—in less than forty years—an entirely new art has grown up from indiarubber bottles; and it is for ever increasing. It is by no means the only art which has come into existence in the time, and attained an astonishing perfection. Moreover, all these new arts—the manufacture of rubber, photography, railways, telegraphs, &c.—are already common to all the civilised world. They are practised in Australia—only inhabited, a few years ago, by the kangaroo; and in America, where, in the times of our fathers, the Hurons and the Iroquois chased their prey, as well as in France and England, indicating at present a rapidity of social progress formerly unknown and quite unexampled. Amongst the persons who have much contributed to this progress we must place Mr. Hancock, from whose useful book we have written this article, and whose conduct, in indefatigably pursuing one great object, in spite of numerous obstacles, to a successful end, in patience of investigation, and ingenuity of contrivance, is worthy of admiration, and whose example is instructive for all who aspire to renown or wealth.

"Personal Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the Caoutchouc or Indiarubber Manufacture, &c." By Thomas Hancock. Longman.

CRUSTACEAN DELICACIES OF THE TABLE.

(Concluded from page 43.)

FROM the lobster we may pass to its fresh-water relative, the crayfish, or crawfish—an object of comparatively little commercial importance. This delicate little crustacean is common in the clear rivers of our island, in those of the adjacent continent, and also of Western Asia. Probably its range is even more extensive.

In France it abounds in almost every river and rivulet. It is taken in abundance in the Seine, near Paris; and we have there seen, both in the markets and in the hands of itinerant vendors, baskets full of crayfish, alive and of extraordinary size, to be purchased for a trifle. In Paris (as almost every one knows) boiled crayfish, of a beautiful coral red, are much used as ornaments in the setting out of a table.

The crayfish—a lobster in miniature—seldom exceeds three and a half or four inches in length. Its favourite haunts are holes in the banks, and between or under stones, where it lies in wait for small fresh-water snails and other mollusks, the fry of fishes, and decomposing animal matter upon which it habitually feeds. It is said that the young crayfish, which in all essentials resemble the adult, are nursed for several days after exclusion from the egg (being then minute and soft) under the tail of the female till they can shift for themselves.

Various are the modes in which the crayfish is taken—sometimes by means of baited nets, sometimes by inserting the hand into the hole which it inhabits—a party of men or boys wading in the river and diligently exploring every likely spot. In France—and, we believe, in some parts of England—a taggot, or large bundle of sticks and twigs, is bound up, with plenty of oil interspersed through the interior of the loose or rather bosom-like mass, and this is sunk in the river, where it is left for a shorter or longer time, according to the discretion or knowledge of the fisherman; it is then rapidly drawn upon the bank and opened, to the horror and dismay of a social party, or indeed of several select parties, enjoying in fancied security an aldermanic feast—themselves in their turn to contribute to the feast of their superiors. Dr. Plot, in his "History of Staffordshire," quotes Cardus, who states that the abundance of this species is a test of the goodness of the water, adding, that crayfish denoting the best water assume when boiled the richest colour.

Large, heavy, and conspicuous, the crab now claims special notice. We will not attempt to describe this short-tailed (*brachyurus*), broad-backed crustacean, for all persons are acquainted with it. This animal is abundant around our coast, especially where it is rocky, or where in the edging stony reefs stretch out like long walls or barriers, uncovered even at the lowest ebb tides.

The crab is taken in abundance not only on our own and the Scottish shores, but also on those of Norway, whence it is imported in well-boats to the Nore, and thence to Billingsgate. Very fine crabs are obtained off the Isle of Wight, and many of a superior quality are caught off Cromer and Mundsey (coast of Norfolk). In the latter places the fishery begins in May, sooner or later, according to the state of the weather. It is, however, said that although crabs in good condition may be obtained in May, June, and July, they are during these months generally out of season. Much depends on circumstances connected with locality.

When the crab is in bad condition, probably preparing to cast its shell, its flesh becomes soft, shrunk, and watery, and, when shaken close to the ear, the fluctuation of the fluid within may be distinctly heard, especially in boiled specimens. At all times the male is preferable to the female; the latter may be known by the greater expansion of the tail, and on comparison by the inferior size of the claws. Crab-fishing is conducted much on the same principles as lobster-fishing; a boat carrying lines and creels (*cruives* or crab-pots as they are termed in various counties), with two men to manage the business, is rowed to the fishing-ground. Here the creels, properly baited and loaded with weights, are let down, sometimes even to the distance of twenty fathoms. To each creel a line is securely attached, its free end being supported by a cork or buoy, which floats on the surface of the water, indicating the spot upon which the creel is sunk, and also affording the means of raising it.

The aperture of ingress being at the top, the overhead entrance renders the exit of the imprisoned crab a task

we cannot leave the crab without alluding to a small species, not to be despised, known by the French as *l'étrille*, and called in some parts of our country grubbin, or crabbin—in London havill. This crab inhabits low, sandy, or muddy shores and bays, in the estuary of rivers. We have seen it caught in abundance, by means of a bait at the end of a string, to which it so resolutely clings as to allow itself

* *Cruise and Creel*.—See a passage on "Etymology" in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 23, 1857, p. 503, column 1st, in which the derivation and meaning of the words "cree," "cri," or "cru" are mooted.

to be drawn on land. Nets and traps are also used for its capture. Cuvier says "sa chair est très délicate," and we agree with him. Like the river crayfish, it is "nice picking." This must not be confounded with the common crab, or ménu de our shores, *crabe rampant* of the French (*Cancer canaliculatus*), so abundant in the gullies and among the weed-covered reefs of our coast.

We have said that among the crustacean delicacies of the table the sea crayfish or langoust is to be enumerated. This species is at once to be known by the enormous length, stoutness, and spiny roughness of its antennae (horns), the prickly spinous armature of its shell, the absence of large claws, and of a bold-projecting snout or bowsprit.

The sea crayfish or crawfish is usually of large size, sometimes weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. It was known to the ancients, and is probably the *Cancerus* (*Kapabos*) of the Greeks, and the *Locusta* of the Latins. Belon calls it, from its Latin name, *la scutelle de mer*, and describes its spino-covered back and its defensive armour, but want of offensive weapons.

This species is common in the south-western seas of Europe, especially along rocky coasts, and is much esteemed in France. With respect to our island it is comparatively rare in the north, our southern coasts and those of the adjacent continent affording the ordinary supply to the markets. The fishing season commences in spring, when it leaves the deep sea, and approaches the shore, the females being then laden with eggs. At this period more females than males are captured; but the contrary is the case as the summer advances. Cuvier says that the flesh of the females, before and during the laying season, is in high estimation. For ourselves, we think it very inferior to that of the lobster, or of the crab; it is coarse and fibrous, and wants both tenderness and delicacy, or richness of flavour. When boiled the colour of the sea crayfish is pale red; but when alive it is agreeably marked, on a greenish or olive-brown ground, with yellow and rose-tinted markings and streaks. Various species, some most beautifully coloured, inhabit the southern seas.

We now pass to the common shrimp. When we look at the myriads of this delicate crustacean with which our markets are supplied, not only those of London, but of all our larger towns, and especially of the watering-places along our coast, beginning at Gravesend (of shrimp-notoriety), what an idea of the productiveness of this creature must we not entertain when we reflect that the shoals which are drawn, week after week and month after month, from the bay and the estuary, are succeeded by shoals as numerous, and these again by others, as it would seem without limitation! The endeavour to obtain anything like statistical details with respect to the consumption, or capture, of these little creatures is utterly vain.

The shrimp needs not description. It is taken in the flat, sandy bays and along the low shores of our island (and the adjacent continent), by nets, the mesh of which is so small as to prevent escape. Men, boys, and women may often be seen by visitors to the seaside wading up to their middle in the water, pushing before them a long staff, to the end of which a sort of dredge-net is affixed, which from time to time is examined and emptied. A more wholesale way of collecting them is by means of sweep-nets, drawn over the fishing-ground by men in boats. It has more than once happened to ourselves when wandering by the shore, at the close of a fine autumnal day, to see clouds of young shrimps on the surface of the water, which literally seemed alive with them, over a vast area. Paley observed a somewhat similar phenomenon, which he records in his "Natural Theology."

Those who have not seen the shrimp alive in a glass cistern can scarcely form any idea of its beauty, its singular translucency, and the ease and grace of its actions. It darts to and fro, and glides along, with its limbs drawn close, and its caudal paddle alternately spread and contracted, carving like an Ariel of the water—an Undine of the deep. It glances by—it is gone—it reappears—mounts to the surface and descends, seeking a resting-place in some crevice, whence it peers out, with its bright eyes like little shining points, for prey. Again it springs forth, and repeats its winding course.

There is a shrimp, common in the London markets, and in all our southern watering-places, especially in Kent and Essex, but which, as far as our observation and experience go, is little known along our more northern portions of the coast—we allude to the white, pink, Gravesend or Medway shrimp (for by these, and more names still, it is called), which is caught at the Nore, and in the Medway, in vast multitudes, unmixed with the common shrimp; for it would seem that the shoals of the two species do not intermingle with each other, and that they frequent different localities.

The white or Medway shrimp does not belong even to the same genus as the common shrimp; it is, in fact, a species of prawn (*Palæmon squillo*); and, like the large prawn, is distinguished by a long, sharp-serrated snout (wanting in the shrimp); and the development of the back-plate, and of the three succeeding bands, into large lappets or side flaps, under which a curious little parasite, adfixed to the gills, may be often found lodged. (This parasite is a crustacean of the genus *Eopryus*, and a tumour on the flap of the back-plate will denote its presence.) The flesh of this shrimp-prawn is very delicate, and by some preferred to that of the ordinary shrimp; in fact, it closely resembles that of the large prawn, to which species we may at once allude.

The prawn (*Palæmon serratus*) is common on many parts of our coast, especially towards the south; it prefers clear and moderately-

is long and serrated.

The habits of the prawn are admirably described in a paper by Mr. R. Warrington, to which we have already alluded, and to which we must again refer.

This gentleman fed his captive prawns on small pieces of oyster, mussel, cockle, shrimp, and also with shreds of raw, lean meat, and watched the complicated adroit manipulations of the first and second of their slender two-clawed feet, which they insert into every cranny, and into the tubes and whorls of shells. When anything edible is met with it is rapidly seized by these prehensile feet, and transferred to the jaws.

The senses of smell and touch in the prawn (and in all its relatives, the true shrimp not excepted) are exceedingly delicate; for instance, when a small particle of food has been dropped into the water, and has sunk to the bottom, the moment the antennae of the prawn pass across the column of water through which the food has fallen, the whole motion of the creature becomes changed in an instant, and it darts rapidly here and there until the food is discovered: often after it has been devoured, a second prawn will on reaching the same locality gain the scent, and hunt in search of the morsel, the odour of which still remains behind. The *actinia*, or sea anemone, voracious as it is, is often despoiled of its prey by the prawn, which charges without fear on the disc of the anemone, and frequently drags the savory morsel out of its very stomach. It keeps the tentacles of the anemone in constant play by means of its three pairs of unarmed feet; while, at the same time, one of the larger pair of prehensile (two-clawed) feet is thrust into the orifice of its maw, and the food forcibly and quickly extracted. All that the anemone can do is to contract itself into a globular mass on the first moment of the assault, and, by closing its gates, bid defiance to the foe.

When in full swimming action the appearance of these beautifully-transparent creatures is most elegant. The front feet are generally laid backward and tucked under the body, and the antennae stream gracefully on each side, floating beyond the extremity of the tail; while the strong abdominal paddles act energetically as organs of propulsion. The sight of these creatures careering through the water for an hour together, on a summer evening, is most attractive. The object presented is "one which must be observed in order to be appreciated, as no description can convey an adequate idea of the interesting scene." (We of course allude to their exhibition in a vivarium.)

"It is a curious and striking phenomenon to observe these prawns by the aid of a lighted candle or lamp, in a dark room, during the night, in consequence of the bright reflection of their prominent eyes. As the prawn does not retain a stationary position, but roams slowly about through the water and over the work, seeking for its food, it adds an increased interest to the appearance to behold these small globes of bright light, like bull's-eye signal-lamps of a miniature size, careering about in the dark, and emitting a soft, but quite imperceptible, and not at all disagreeable, glow."

Such is a sketch of the crustacean world, and we trust that its perusal may have induced some of our readers who, while they appreciate the excellency of these marine insects, as the older writers called them, would willingly learn something about their natural history.

W. M.

THE DECLINE OF SPAIN.

PHILOSOPHICAL writers, who aim at reducing political problems into a system, and at classifying the leading events of history under rigidly-defined categories, attribute the decline of Spain to three principal causes—the expulsion of the Moors, the conquest of the New World, and the foundation of the Inquisition. This enumeration is in the main correct, for it faithfully exhibits the broader outlines of the catastrophe; but unless the details are filled in, and the varied play of action be unfolded, we should merely contemplate a skeleton or a mummy, without being able to trace the processes by which a vigorous vitality was prostrated. National traits in all their more distinctive features are indelible, and the remark of Spartacus is true to this day. During his revolt against Rome, he told the Spanish people, whose chief he had become, “United, you are invincible; but your sectional pride renders your permanent union almost impossible.” That illustrious friend of liberty, whom Rome, unable to conquer, assassinated by the poison of Perpetua, thoroughly understood the genius of those who had willingly submitted to his command; and from the restoration of Ferdinand VII. to this hour we have seen that lamentable state of division which confirms the judgment of Spartacus. Heroic constancy is also one of their national characteristics, displayed with equal fortitude in the ancient defence of Numantia, and in the modern defence of Saragossa. Against Napoleon they were united and invincible. Since his downfall they have been disunited, and consequently plundered of their liberties. Spain was a free country under the Cortes of Aragon, Leon, and Castile, which may be traced to the year 1188; and was the first kingdom of Europe, in point of date, to possess representative government; for England cannot produce indisputable evidence of that system prior to the reign of Henry III. in the year 1225; while Germany can only refer to her first Diet, in 1238, and France to her Estates General in 1303 in the time of Philip the Handsome. As the representative system, which was the bond of national union, became enfeebled in Spain, the people, losing all sense of common action, surrendered their liberties, and, with them, their antique grandeur of character, when unity of temporal authority and of religious creed became concentrated, confessorial enslaving kings, who enslaved their subjects.

The Spanish monarchy was not consolidated till the joint reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, when Aragon and Castile were united under one crown. Ferdinand, impelled by an intolerance which he mistook for piety—an error in which all the nobles shared—determined to expel the Moors, too much reduced in numbers to offer any protracted resistance. They were an industrious race, eminently skilled in agriculture and the arts of irrigation. Under their management the crops were abundant; but after their expulsion the soil became comparatively barren, and it has never recovered its fertility. At the same epoch the Jews were driven out of the country, to the number of 800,000 persons of both sexes. This expatriation of the followers of Mahomet and Moses deprived Spain of a vast body of laborious and intelligent citizens, and materially checked the accumulation of wealth. It is true that many of both classes remained, pretending to have been converted; but the policy of Ferdinand was more rigorously enforced, at a later date, by Philip III., when the remainder of both races was banished. Thus the severest blows were struck at labour; and agriculture and commerce—those solid pillars of national greatness—received a shock which was the first symptom of the decline of the empire. Arthur Young, who travelled over the country cultivated by the Moors, thus described its condition at the close of the last century:—

Besides Belja and Crenana, we met but two villages between Cordova and Seville, and no solitary farms or houses other than the public *ventas*. Though the soil was everywhere fertile, yet it was in general very imperfectly cultivated, or often abandoned to the caprice of nature. Nothing can be more painful than to behold this country, which rose to such a degree of prosperity under the Romans and Arabs, now so barren, so impoverished. The principal source of this depopulation may be found in the landed monopolies, nearly the whole country being owned by large proprietors, to whose ancestors it was granted at the time of the conquest (of the Moors). Let those who preach the preservation of families and deprecate the unlimited subdivision of property make a journey in Andalusia.

According to the documents presented to the Cortes the cultivated land, at the time of the French invasion under Bonaparte, was thus divided:—

	Francos.	Arabs.
The nobility more than one-half ..	29,350,700	20,500,000
The clergy one-sixth ..	9,050,400	10,000,000
The commune of the cities, and a few of the citizens, about one-third ..	17,593,900	19,500,000
	55,995,000	50,000,000

According to the report of the *Junta de Medios* the superficial area of the whole of Spain contains 104,124,720 fanegados, the fanegado containing 5500 English square yards; and it may be well in this place to give the full enumeration:—

	Fanegados.	Cuadrados.
Cultivated land	52,039,000	28,609,000
Meadow land	15,660,000	8,400,000
Irredeemable land	4,000,000	2,200,000
Swamp and alluvial land	17,194,720	9,200,000
	104,124,720	112,700,000

The swamp and alluvial land, about one-sixth of the whole area, is susceptible of drainage, and would be brought into high culture in a few years.

The transitory grandeur of Spain, was also one of the leading causes of its decline. Mines of gold and silver are exhaustible; but the wealth of an industrious people, based on labour, and derived from agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, must increase from century to century, unless the pernicious hand of government intervenes under the idle pretext of regulating the processes of production, and of teaching farmers, traders, and merchants how to conduct their own business.

Spain, in possession of the precious metals, neglected her domestic industry, her most enterprising citizens crowding to her South American dominions, to which the mother country became subordinate, as Montesquieu has well observed. Home improvements were neglected.

Inflicted by the expulsion of the Moors and Jews was aggravated in a new form. Even the mines of Spain, so highly estimated by

asserting that more profitable investments could be made in America.

The third prominent cause of the decline of the empire was the establishment of the Inquisition. This tribunal was founded by the monks in the interest of the Church of Rome, and sustained by the Crown of Spain as an auxiliary to its despotism; but it became independent of both. It borrowed its intolerant and sanguinary maxims from the code of the Visigoth bishops, who had ruled in the country at an earlier date. In the plenitude of its strength it formed a body apart from Church and State, directing even an armed force, and exercised both civil and religious domination. Its judiciary power was as absurd as it was violent. To deny the competency of its jurisdiction was a crime, and the only mode of answering its accusations was to confess their truth, however false, to escape the rack. Such an institution was framed to demoralise a whole people, since it made them hypocrites, informers, and spies, and degraded them to so low a level as to extinguish every feeling of independence and self-respect. The property, the honour, the life of every citizen were at the mercy of this horrible tribunal. After murdering Moors and Jews, it shed the blood of Christians—Philip II. gave up his own son as their prey. After that sacrifice no family was safe. Gloom and distrust pervaded every household. Every man suspected his neighbour. The spirit of co-operation, without which no large undertakings can be carried out, and which cannot exist without mutual confidence, was annihilated, and even minor enterprises were left to languish and decay. The clergy, of course, were exempt from the influence of the tribunal, and devoted their whole activity to the defence of their interests. The decline of the empire was the decline of truth. Philip II. drove the Lutheran mechanics from the sea-ports, and forced labourers from the vineyards to supply their place, to the duties of which they were incompetent.

A high tariff was proclaimed to support native manufactures, and Spain was ruined through her self-imposed isolation. Her statesmen did not know that a nation refusing to buy cannot sell. They narrowed their markets by surrounding them with a ring-fence of prohibitions, and the country became impoverished in the midst of the precious metals.

Spain culminated to the zenith under the Emperor Charles V. He inherited Castile from his grandmother, Isabella; Aragon and Navarre from his grandfather, Ferdinand the Catholic. As the grandson of the Emperor Maximilian I. he was heir to the vast dominions of the house of Hapsburg. Partly through marriage, partly through conquest, he ruled the Netherlands, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, and the Balearic Isles, containing a surface of 220,740 square miles. He conquered the dukedom of Milan, Mexico, Peru, and Chili added 3,500,000 square miles to his empire. His army was the finest in the world, especially admirable, and indeed invincible, in its infantry. His navy was numerous and disciplined. But this gigantic power is now a ruin, and the former possessor of the precious metals cannot pay her debts. We must trace its fall in detail.

OUDE AND ITS ROYAL FAMILY.

A DETHRONED monarch is always an object of commiseration, even when his conduct has merited animadversion. When Charles X. quitted St. Cloud for Holyrood, never to return, the late Sir Walter Scott prepared the public of the northern metropolis for his reception by an article of a poetical and sympathetic character, in which he spoke of his “grey and disordered head.” Itinerant Sovereigns of all times, from Mithridates down to the late Gustavus of Sweden, have met with sympathy when the sceptre had passed from their hands. The attentions which the Royal family of Oude are now receiving are, therefore, in accordance with one of the deepest laws of human nature. But we must be on our guard against supposing that any violent illegality or oppression has been committed by the Marquis of Dalhousie in the case of Oude, or that its people are not large gainers by a change from a dilapidating and irregular government to one of equity and regularity, with a systematic and equalised taxation, accompanied by security for persons and property, which, dispelling the element of uncertainty, becomes, in fact, relatively the virtual alleviator of the public burdens.

Down to the administration of Lord Cornwallis, and the enlightened subordinate agency of such men as Jones and Barlow, there can be no doubt that many revolting acts of oppression, extortion, and bad faith signalled the political administration of the East India Company. Corruption and unfair advantage were in accordance with the habits of the age and the country. The despotism of the Moguls was a purely Asiatic one, and without any admixture of those humanising influences with which the still subsisting Grand Turk has been compelled to inoculate the present Ottoman Administration. The vices of the supreme power in India propagated themselves in a geometrical ratio down to the smallest Zemindars. All the European colonists—Dutch, Portuguese, and English—were tainted with this laxity of political and personal morality; and, provided wealth and power were secured, the raising of questions as to the means appeared to be an absurd simplicity.

These days are gone—never, we hope, to return. There are passages in the lives of even such distinguished men as a Warren Hastings and a Clive which will not stand the test of examination; but, as already stated, with the administration of Lord Cornwallis a different spirit is visible. In the Bengal regulations of 1793 the rough draught laid for its preamble that the first object of all Government was to preserve its own power; this Sir William Jones admitted to be one of the primary objects of every Government, but maintained that the principal object of every Government ought to be the happiness of the subjects; in this spirit the Bengal regulations of 1793 were framed, and to these we may ascribe the comparative security which our possessions here enjoyed. There cannot be a doubt that India is immeasurably a happier country than it was in the last century. (As to the real Mogul period of combined anarchy and oppression, it would be useless to include it in the comparison.) But, at the same time, the native Princes becoming politically superfluous, and often positively pernicious, either by their incapacity to keep order or to restrain the cupidity of their subordinates, have become, in many instances, involuntarily obstructive of the prosperity of India.

But with a comparatively speaking free press in India, and with the complete control exercised by the Government of this country over that of India, and from the high character of the Governors selected for the three Presidencies, it is now no longer possible to commit

Government of Oude has tended to ruin. Three millions of people will no longer be squeezed and maltreated; and, as it has often been said, that a large private fortune is a good cushion for a political fall, we conceive that a pension of a hundred and fifty thousand sterling is a very handsome allowance to retire upon. That the ex-King of Oude will be able to persuade the Government and the people of the country by the change, we will scarcely believe. But it is only proper that the reception of the ex-Queen in this country should be marked by delicacy and consideration.

The territory of Oude is one of the finest in India, being situated between the Upper Ganges and the lower spurs of the Himalaya. In

as the rhinoceros, the wild bull, the wolf, the hyena, the blue antelope, the porcupine, and the wild cat. Von Orlich mentions a tiger being killed by his party which measured nine feet from the head to the tail. In this savage district wolves are known to have carried off children even out of the bazaars in the villages. Of what we in this country call game there is great abundance, comprising foxes, hares, deer, partridges, quails, wild geese, and wild ducks. Unfortunately the deadly climate repels the European sportsmen from regions where, moreover, the tiger is also on the look-out for sport, and to whose maw a little humanity comes not amiss.

Oude is about 270 miles in length, and about 160 in breadth, that is to say, from the Ganges to the Himalaya, and the population may be set down as somewhat under three millions—so that its size is like that of Ireland, and its population like that of Scotland. The chief towns are Lucknow, the capital, and Oude, or Aoudah. The language is Hindostanee, with a greater admixture of Persian and Arabic, in the former than in the latter. The religion is Mohammedan, and the great festival is that of *Idul Fitri*, which is celebrated in the autumn, and causes congregations of many thousand persons in particular spots.

The population of Oude is composed of a mixture of the Hindoos, the Mohammedans, and many tribes in Syria and other parts of the East. (To the other sect of Abu Bekr belong the Turks, the Moors of Barbary, the Afghans of Cabool, &c.) The Shea Moslems to which the ex-

Royal family of Oude belong consider eating with those not of their own faith to be a pollution—as it is called *nidgis*, or unclean; but it is possible that in this country they may relax the rigour of this canon. Their great festival is necessarily the commemoration of the death of Hussein, the son of Ali, so splendidly described by Gibbon—so feelingly and poetically, but so inaccurately, by Ockley.

The Hindoo settlement of Oude is of great antiquity and obscurity; but we find that at the close of the twelfth century the Moslem conquest took place, and thenceforward it became an integral part of the Mogul Empire. The ex-Royal family were the viziers or ministers of the great Mogul during that interesting period of history when the Clives in camp, and the Hastings in council, added so unscrupulously to the territories of the Company. But out of the ruins of the Mogul Empire, they rose to royalty under the patronage of the Company. They could not, like many princes, claim antecedent vested interests; their Royalty is our creation for Indian purposes, and the dynasty has had *ab initio* no *locus standi*, except that of stewardship for the suzerain Power. The frightful misgovernment of Oude had for many years attracted the attention of many humanely-disposed persons in the councils of India; and nearly twenty years ago the father of the ex-King came under the most solemn engagement by treaty to establish such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants. The King, moreover, undertook always to advise with, and act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the Company.

The treaty, however, proved to be a piece of waste paper. No attention was paid either to its provisions or to the counsel of the British agents. In 1842, Mahomed Ali Shah died, and his son ascended the throne, under the title of Abolcazzul Mullah-ood-deen, to whom a term was given for carrying out the requisite changes. But affairs going from bad to worse, the mediation was forced upon Lord Dalhousie *volens nolens*.

Although none of the prestige of an ancient dynasty attaches to this family, yet the disappointment is, no doubt, considerable, after thirty-six years of titular royalty (Oude was made a kingdom in 1819), and a century of princely, or, to speak more accurately, vicerinal, influence. We anticipate, however, the opening up of a new era of prosperity for one of the finest districts of India, which any attempt at restoration would infallibly postpone. The soil and climate are admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton and sugar, which are at the present time very partially developed; and, as every portion of the Ganges contiguous to Oude is navigable, nature has provided a grand canal for the shipment of the raw produce to the port. As to fruits, tobacco, and other luxuries, the facilities for their production are boundless. Irrigation, Thornton informs us, is extensively practised for the rubber, or crop, sown in the autumn and reaped in spring. The water, in considerable portion, is raised either from wells, tanks, or rivers. The wells are in some places sixty or seventy feet deep, and from such the water is generally raised in a bucket, or leather bag, brought up by a rope passing over a pulley or roller at the top, and worked by cattle; but, where the poverty of the cultivator precludes him from this assistance, he and his family must themselves work the well-rope. The Persian wheel is not in use at Oude. Such irrigation is, however, becoming continually more difficult and precarious. The entire surface of the country is increasing in aridity; tanks replenished during the rainy season are now sooner exhausted than formerly, and wells must be dug much deeper than heretofore to yield the accustomed supply of water.

The native manufactures are scanty, and in course of extinction from their antiquated character. *Macholles*, and bows and arrows for the use of the people in the back country, are manufactured in these days of revolvers and *Minis* rifles, just as they were in those of the Great Mogul. The proper business of the people is agriculture, and the inhabitants are a healthy set of men, who volunteer largely for the military service of the Hon. East India Company. *Alargues* existed to a large extent in the territories some years ago; but, thanks to the exertions of Colonel Sleeman and his coadjutors, this evil has disappeared.

The chief curse of the country was the defunct Government, which might be said to have organised insecurity. *Bateer* informs us that until 1807 the messengers of the King used to go with litters to the houses of persons of all ranks, and by force carry off women and girls, whether married or unmarried. The army was about 60,000 men, and they were chiefly employed in coercion. Being ill paid they used to help themselves like the *Amants* in the Ottoman dominions; and so great was the exasperation and oppression, that the farmers of revenue had to take the field with a military force as if invading a foreign country. The courts of law even in the Company's territory are, in spite of every supervision, liable to many abuses; but in Oude, as far as justice was concerned, they were a completely negative quantity.

Under all these circumstances we anticipate the gradual operation of a beneficial change in this fine kingdom, and we do not regret the visit of the Queen of Oude to this country. The proper moral to be extracted from it, and applied by the Indian Government, is, that the eyes of England are attentively directed to our Indian Empire, and that their absorption from the game responsibilities of the deposition of even a titular King is to be precluded by the new Government of Oude presenting the most signal contrast to the state of things which we have above described.

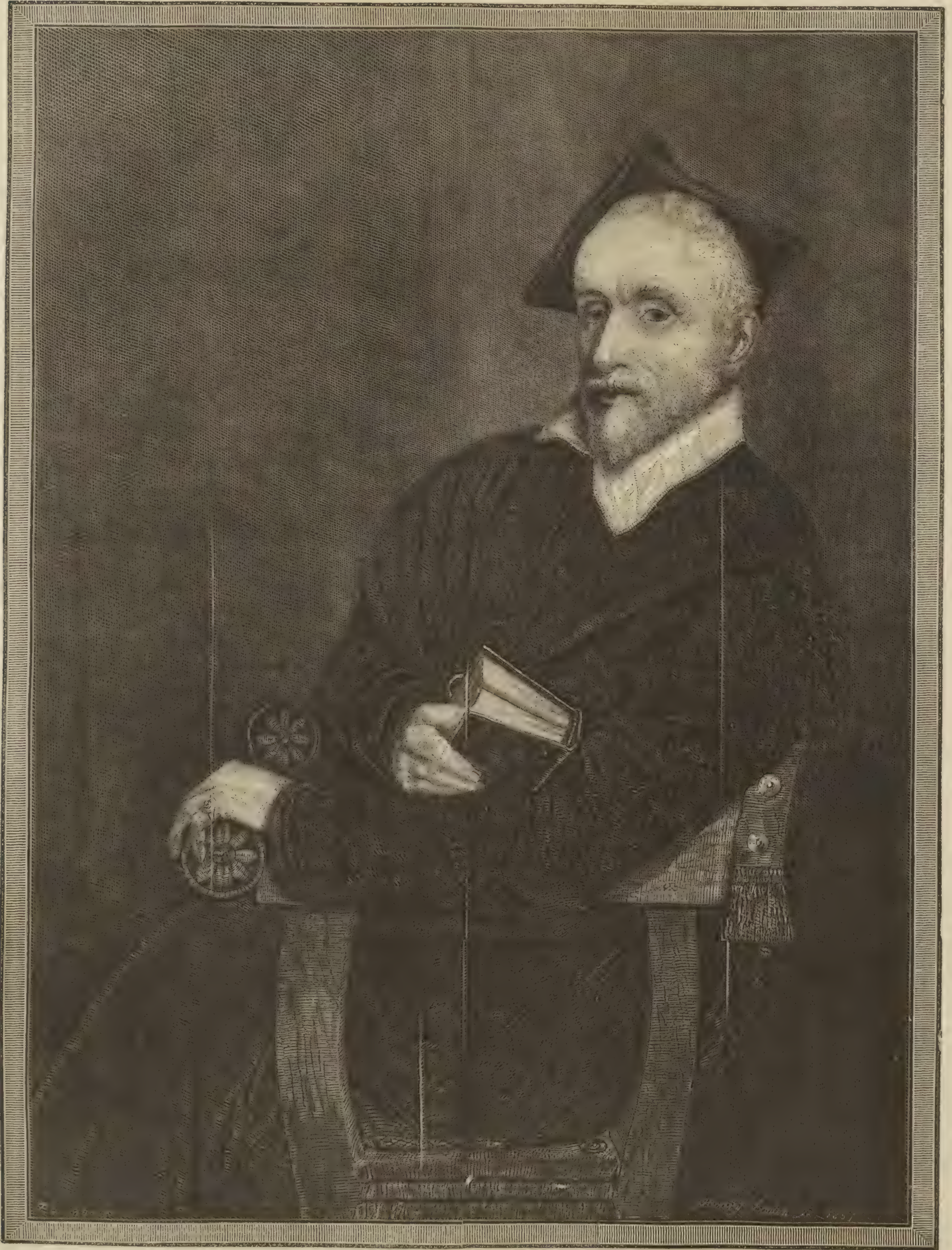
“TITIAN'S SCHOOLMASTER.”
PAINTED BY GIOVANNI BATTISTA MORONI.



life-like, the drawing in the head and hands very refined, and every part most carefully executed. The flesh is treated in a full but softness and delicacy in the transitions with.

The portraits of Moroni are only inferior to those of Titian in their being conceived in a less elevated feeling, and less distinguished by grand picturesque roundness of composition and breadth and fulness of effect. This celebrated master was a scholar—and, according to the most assiduous one—of Alessandro Bonvicino, of Brescia, commonly called *il Moretto di Brescia*, who at first was a close imitator

Battista (the painter of the portrait we have engraved), there were, in addition to his son Pietro, two other artists named Moroni, and all three were painters of some consideration. The subject of our remarks was a native of Albini, in the Bergamese State, and in Bryan's Dictionary is represented to have flourished from the year 1557 till 1578. It may be questioned, however, whether the first of these dates is not three or four years too early; but the last is certainly incorrect, although supported by the authority of Lanzi, who states him to have died in that year; for there is an undoubted portrait by this master in the collection of Mr. Labouchere, at Stoke, fully inscribed and bearing the date 1584, thus proving the painter to have lived several years after Lanzi reports him dead. This is a point of some importance in the history of art.



"TITIAN'S SCHOOLMASTER."—PAINTED BY MORONI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

S K E T C H E S F R O M C H I N A .



CHINESE SAMPANS IN THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Hong-Kong, May 24, 1857.

UNDER the cheering influence of bright and sunny skies; champagne dinners, and *déjeuners-a-la-fourchette*, can it be wondered that your Celestial correspondent thinks the much-abused and calumniated Hong-Kong the most delightful spot in the world, and the Celestials decidedly sociable and polite? Apropos of Chinese news—we see it stated in the English papers that Allum and four confederates have been *shot*! But what can you expect when it is a known fact that people here invent and exaggerate to amuse themselves? No later than last night we were told by a friend that all the gun-boats had gone up the river—a gentleman had seen them go. Before that we heard that they were not going; and, at length, the truth came out,

and one boat had really gone! If hearsay is carried to such an extent here, no wonder we have such mirth-creating intelligence from home. Poor Allum is all right, and none the worse for his “execution.” He is innocent of the poisoning entirely, as are the Chinese generally, who suffered as much as we did. It is really too bad to abuse a nation and calumniate a people whom you know less about than the inhabitants of the moon. What can the English residents here possibly know about the natives, with whom they never mix: they class the honest tradesmen with pirates and mandarins; all are abused and misjudged for the faults of some. No, it is not the Chinese we must fight against; we must chase and capture the Mandarins, who are at the bottom of every foul deed. The Mandarins poisoned the bread; the *Thistle* affair was a Mandarin

affair; the Mandarins prevent our coming into Canton city. The Chinese people are decidedly not averse to foreigners; I have it from persons who are beyond prejudice and from Englishmen who have lived ten and twelve years in China, who have mixed with the natives in the interior and on the coast; in fact, those who are most competent to give a truthful account of the natives; and, what is more, they are gentlemen who have been burned out of the factories at Canton, and who, therefore, would be expected to be most bitter against the Chinese; they say that the Chinese are not a warlike nation, but essentially a trading and commercial people; not having any remarkable love of their country, ruled, or rather misruled, as it is, they devote their entire thoughts to their business, and to find another equally-industrious people would be difficult. Go where you will, into



SKETCHING IN CHINA.

any shop, however difficult the trade, you will find the Chinaman at work, his mind entirely devoted to what he is about; and, moreover, always good tempered, always cheerful; he has not the desire to drink. Towards evening his neat little dinner will be set before him, consisting of rice, served in remarkably French-looking dishes, with spoons, and chopsticks. Master and all sit and eat together; they will then smoke their thimbleful of tobacco, and work again till late in the night—some of them even till morning. All this goes on day after day, for they have no Sundays. Their tailors are ahead of ours in one respect: they sit down to work, not *à la tailleur*, but on bamboo stools; which clearly proves that tailors can make clothes without sitting in that same nigger fashion.

John Chinaman is not to be despised: under a good Government, and with trade encouraged, John would be one of the finest nations in the world, for his perseverance is without a parallel. Europe will be astonished when she really knows John better.

The Chinese are not at all averse to our taking Canton. Hong-Kong is just now full of Canton shopkeepers, who are glad to come and live here, and are on the most friendly terms with the more sensible portion of the English colonists. Depend upon it, if the Chinese were really antagonistic, every European would have been murdered long ago; for when you consider that on this island there are no less than 6000 natives, and at the time of the attack the Europeans, including the garrison, did not amount to more than 1000.

What reports there have been, to be sure, about the bombardment of Canton, and the subsequent ploughing up of the factories, and allusions to covering the ground with salt—an article much too expensive for such waste! The bombardment consisted in throwing in one shell every ten minutes, not in any way directed against the town, but beyond it; and now and then a rocket, which the Chinese thought number one firework pigeon, and were much pleased with the pyrotechnic display. The town is intact; and to look at it, if you did not see the remains of the factories, you could not tell there had been any fighting pigeon. The Correspondent who lately sent you some sketches, Mr. Search, said he went up in a boat along the river during the conflagration. The shore was lined with the natives—looking on, enjoying the scene; and, so far from being hostilely inclined, they were quite agreeable. Another time he went through tribes of coolies, with their bamboos, and not even one insulting word did they use. The barbarous and bloodthirsty Cantonese—the people—as I said before, are not against us. Get rid of the Mandarins and soldiers, and you'll find the people more civilised than the same class even in England. Governor Yeh—or Yeh, as the people pronounce it—it is said by well-informed Chinese, is determined to have Canton destroyed, and for this reason:—In 1848, when the rebellion broke out, the rebels who originated it near and in Canton proceeded to the village of which he was native and Governor, destroyed all his family, and scattered the ashes of his ancestors to the winds. Governor Yeh, having thus lost all he had most dear on earth, has laid his plan of revenge, and the dream of his life is to destroy, or be the means of destroying, the town where this revolt began. His revenge, thus, you see is very peculiar. He has no one except his father he cares for; his own life, like most Chinamen, he does not care about losing, and he is going systematically to work to get Canton destroyed.

We are enjoying the most delightful weather—a cloudless sky, thermometer at 80 degrees, and cool east wind. We feel as lively as possible, notwithstanding the awful accounts one hears of this climate: it is considered now to be extremely healthy indeed by the colonists; the winters are cold and dry, and sometimes there is even ice. Every European house has an English grate and chimney-piece. The houses are well furnished, everything comfortable—*galar!* as the Chinamen say.

I had all my sketches approved of before I sent them. The *Times* correspondent has just arrived per *Aden*—Mr. Cooke, Major Macdonald (93rd Highlanders), Messrs. Garrett, Crealock, &c. This looks warlike. It would be better, when the troops arrive, to send them at once to Canton. Numbers of houses could be got; the hills at the back of the town contain plenty of good springs and nice drinking water. Dr. Chaldecott, a medical man here, says that he thinks they ought decidedly not to put off the expedition till October, as that is the worst month; September likewise is bad—hot days, cold and wet nights. This is about the time he thinks the sun would not hurt them, as they would not be long in marching into Canton, where several natives here are anxious for us to reach. There is not an inch vacant here, not a place to lodge the troops. Nothing has been done; the sepoys are under mat sheds that have been erected by the Chinese; they are built of bamboo, and very strong.

The harbour is full of shipping, and is quite a lively scene. The opposite mountains are in a beautiful haze; the sea is green as an emerald; little fishing-junks are flying at a rapid pace across the waters, and lowering the sails in the most wonderful manner just at the right moment. I don't know any more interesting sight than to watch the beautiful manner in which the Chinese manage their sails: they beat every other nation certainly at that and rowing; but they are nearly born with an oar in their hands. You see almost babies helping their infant brothers and sisters to move the oar. The east wind continues; it is considered wonderfully late for it to blow, as we ought to have the south-west monsoon now. The sky is splendidly clear and bright: there is generally a cricket match before the barracks on the grass; it begins at four, and the Chinamen take great interest in it. Tiffin is laid every day at one; here are three billiard-tables, some magnificent rooms, abundance of books and periodicals, a cool verandah, with those wonderfully luxurious Chinese bamboo chairs. Here are no *mabilles*, or *jardins d'hiver*, the Chinese girls not being given to the cultivation of Terpsichore; but here is plenty of music for those who appreciate the Chinese concerts. I thought the first time I heard it that the Highland bagpipe had arrived. It is impossible to hear it without remarking the extraordinary resemblance to that delightful musical instrument. At funerals the mourners wear white, and all accompany whoever it is to the grave. When it is a person of some importance, roasted pig is a high delicacy to carry to the grave; but the mourners bring it back with them.

The Chinese women here dress their hair very tastefully, with delicious flowers stuck into them. I don't see any puppies eaten here; but the English have a dish which would surprise you—no less a one than frog curry; and, to tell the truth, it is the most delicious thing I ever tasted. I never saw frogs eaten in France, and Englishmen here think them a luxury. We are decidedly improving in gastronomy.

Next week we shall engrave our Special Artist and Correspondent's Sketches illustrative of the above letter. We now engrave two Views which accompanied his letter of last week.

The boats called sampans are mostly rowed by girls, who are by no means "Chinese-looking," but more French than anything else: their dress, a blue tunic, reaching to the knees; wide blue trousers; bare legs and feet; and on their head a coloured handkerchief, and sometimes a straw hat. They are to my taste extremely pretty, and decidedly graceful. They have the most lovely hands and feet I ever saw.

At the first village we sat down to sketch, when the natives brought out a rustic seat, and a respectable gentleman held an umbrella over the heads of my two friends. Thousands of Celestial fish were baking in the sun. The coolies looked on in admiration, and politely got us water for the colours. Having taken our sketch, we started off over the hills.

CANTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE *Times* is certainly wrong in its low estimate of the importance of Canton as a commercial station, and is not, I believe, justified in stating that "what the merchants desire is to obtain pecuniary compensation for their losses, and transfer their establishments to Shanghai or to some other free port." Canton must always be a place of great importance, being as it is the chief port of the two southern provinces of Quantung and Quangsi—two of the richest and most densely populated provinces of the empire, and whose inhabitants, turbulent indeed, and badly governed, are yet remarkable for their intelligence, industry, and enterprise. It is certainly the general opinion here that the first thing to be done should be to take Canton; then Lord Elgin may exercise his diplomatic powers with some hopes of putting matters upon a really-improved foundation. Without it, even if Yeh would listen to him, he would

get nothing but "words, words, words." These people must be taught by proof so plain that they cannot shut their eyes to it that they have to look up to us instead of contemning us, and that they have not the slightest chance of success in a struggle against our power. Otherwise they will hold firmly the belief that they now hold, that they are our superiors in arms and arts, and that they can, whenever they please, rise and exterminate the barbarians, or compel them to sue for terms, as they boast (and firmly believe) they did in the last war. Unless they are disabused of these notions, no form of treaty will be considered binding by them, and we shall still have to bear (as we have for so many years borne) an insulting and contumelious treatment. There must be a word and a blow, then, but the blow must come first. A very good proof that it is only by the inhabitants of the two southern provinces is the perfect quiet and good will towards us which exist at all the other free ports. This has been more particularly shown at Amoy, the inhabitants of which city have lately held a public meeting in the Kon-soo Hall, and determined—in order to show their good feeling towards us, and their entire want of sympathy with their Cantonese brethren in this quarrel—to give a grand dinner to all the foreigners in Amoy, with the commanders and officers of the ships in the harbour; and, to show their respect for our ruler, they have chosen her most gracious Majesty's birthday for giving the banquet.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The Overland Mail, just arrived, brings grave intelligence from India. The mutiny had spread to several other regiments of the Bengal army in the north-western provinces; in all, twenty-six native regiments had mutinied, but the crisis is now looked upon as past.

The telegraph wires between Agra and Delhi had been cut by the insurgents.

A battle was fought before Delhi, and 26 guns taken. As there were not so many field-pieces left in Delhi, the insurgents must have placed some of the rampart artillery in position. They were defeated, and Delhi is invested. It was reported at Bombay on the 13th of June that a panic had arisen amongst the mutineers at Delhi on the 10th, and that 500 had fled from the city. The King was anxious to throw himself on the mercy of the British Government.

General Anson died of cholera on the 27th May at Kurnaul, halfway between Umballah and Delhi.

The Bombay and Madras armies continued to be firmly loyal.

The native troops had been disarmed at most of the stations in the Panjab.

All the most influential communities of Calcutta, including the Mohammedan, had presented addresses to the Government, with assurances of their loyalty.

Reinforcements of European troops were on their way from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and from Ceylon.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES RECEIVED BY HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Tuesday Earl Granville laid on the table of the House of Lords the correspondence which had been received by the Government from India. The following are the despatches:—

FROM AGRA TO BOMBAY.

From Lieutenant-Governor to Lord Elphinstone.

Dated June 11, 5.30 a.m.

Pray stop steamer for message just coming, if there is still time. There has been great success on the 5th of this month outside the walls of Delhi—twenty-six guns captured, and the rebels driven dispirited into the town. All the heights are in our possession.

FROM AGRA TO BOMBAY.

From Lieutenant-Governor to Lord Elphinstone.

Dated June 11, 7.40 a.m.

Mr. Greathead, agent to Lieutenant-Governor, writes from before Delhi, June 8:—We have made good our points to-day, and we are now encamped on the parade-ground with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at Badulla Seraj, which was carried with the capture of all the guns. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses, and left the field-pieces standing on the road. The heavy guns remain in position, twenty-six in all have been captured to-day, and large quantities of ammunition and intrenching tools.

FROM PORT ST. GEORGE TO BOMBAY.

From Lord Harris to Lord Elphinstone.

Dated June 12, 3 p.m.

The steamer from Calcutta has brought the following order of the Governor-General:—Sir Harry Somerset to assume command of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces in India till further notice. Sir Patrick Grant to proceed to Bengal as provisional Commander-in-Chief of that army, pending the appointment of a successor to General Anson. Major-General J. Keed to assume command of the Bengal army until Sir Patrick Grant's arrival. Major-General Sir H. Barnard to command the field force proceeding against Delhi. Brigadier Cotton, her Majesty's service, to be Brigadier-General, and command Peshawar for the present.

FROM INDORE TO BOMBAY.

From Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone.

Dated June 12, 5.26 p.m.

All quiet here. Maliva Contingent Cavalry failed to induce the artillery and infantry to join them in revolt. Quartermaster-Sergeant Bradshaw reports them loyal to a man. Cavalry have drawn off, it is said, towards Kutch road. Captain Carter counter-marched with the 5th Gwalior Infantry from near Mundesore on Augor. Made 53 miles in 27 hours, and secured Augor. Temper of Mhowa troops uncertain.

FROM INDORE TO BOMBAY.

From Colonel Durand to Lord Elphinstone.

Dated June 13, 11.17 a.m.

From Saugor, under date the 10th, received information that the troops at Jhansi and Nowgong had mutinied: the Agra and Cawnpore dawks have been cut off. At Jhansi the European officers' families massacred in the fort; a Rajah set up by the troops, and Bundala forces being raised. Particulars of Nowgong mutiny have not reached Indore. Mhowa quiet, but temper of troops, especially wing of cavalry, uncertain. Infantry of Maliva Contingent behaving with remarkable fidelity.

FROM AGRA TO BOMBAY.

From Lieutenant-Governor to Secretary to Government.

Dated June 13, 3 p.m.

Nothing further from Delhi up to this time; communication in advance greatly interrupted. All continues quiet here. Pray write to England and say that the town and district of Jhansi are all in the hands of the rebel troops, who have set up a member of the Jhansi family as Rajah. The European residents had to take refuge in the fort, but access was given through the treachery of the Rance and her people. It is much to be feared that very many lives of the European officers and their families have been lost. The European officers in Jaloun have fallen back upon Eawa, Bauda, and Jaloun. Mention in letters of a serious outbreak at Cawnpore; result not accurately known. Very great disorder reported in the Dooab down to Allahabad; this is in Bauda letters. Bauda and Humeapoor comparatively quiet. The Adenzurah Rajah aiding Bauda.

FROM AGRA TO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND HYDERABAD.

From Lieutenant-Governor to Secretaries to Government and Resident.

Dated June 13, 8 p.m.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thornhill, Collector of Muttra, dated June 13, 1857:—The Seth had news from Delhi last night. Up to the 10th or 11th, not quite clear which, nothing of marked importance; but I gather that a good part of the wall near one of the gates has been broken down. Mutineers in Delhi said to be in a panic. Five hundred horses of the Unwab of Thujjur, who are said to have been serving the mutineers, have fled back to Thujjur. The King anxious to throw himself on British protection.

FROM INDORE TO BOMBAY.

From Colonel Durand to Government.

Dated June 14.

The Political Agent of Gwalior sent yesterday news from Jhansi has returned with a note from the Tahsildar. The sepoy says he saw the mutinous 300 infantry and 300 cavalry leave Jhansi at 3 a.m. on the 12th, with all the treasure for Chitpore, on the Cawnpore road. They said they were going to Cawnpore and Delhi. The Rance was in power. Malva Contingent Cavalry rebels at Thull also talk of marching on Delhi. All quiet at Augor. On the 11th, at 7 p.m., all quiet here. News of Benares

Corps having risen, and been driven from station by artillery and Europeans, with very heavy loss to mutineers.

Bombay, June 15, 10 a.m.

Letters were received yesterday from Lahore of the 3rd of June. Punjab generally tranquil, and order maintained throughout. At Peshawar some uneasiness in consequence of the large number of regular native troops, but no outbreak. Vigorous measures were being taken, and severe examples made of the mutineers and deserters. At Hansi and Hissar the Murrannah Light Infantry mutinied. These places were plundered, and it is feared that all the Europeans were murdered. Mooltan quiet. Mhowa quiet. Accounts from Kurrachee up to the 9th of June. Everything quiet in Scinde.

SUMMARY OF THE MUTINY.

The following summary of the history of the mutinies to the 11th June is abridged from the Bombay *Overland Telegraph and Courier*:—

BARRACKPORE.

Upwards of three months have elapsed since the first symptoms of disaffection revealed themselves in the Bengal army. The 19th Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, was the first to violate its allegiance. Threats, entreaties, and exhortations were, each in their turn, tried to recall the regiment to a sense of its duty; but every attempt proved failure. The authorities at Calcutta, therefore, ordered the regiment to march upon Barrackpore. In the mean time Government was not idle. European troops—artillery and infantry—were collected at the latter station, and every means resorted to by which the mandates of the Executive, whatever they might be, could be carried into effect. Before the arrival of the 19th at Barrackpore, however, the spirit of disaffection began to manifest itself in one of the native regiments stationed there. A Brahmin of the 34th Native Infantry made a murderous assault upon the Adjutant and European Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and was only secured with great difficulty and after a great lapse of time. The guard of the regiment, under the command of a jemadar, refused to interfere, or take any steps to secure the assassin.

When the sepoys of the 19th Regiment N.I. arrived, they found the troops drawn out to receive them. The order for their disbandment was read: they were ordered to pile arms, which they immediately did. Their arrears of pay were handed over to them, and they were ordered to return to their homes in peace and quietness. They were, moreover, provided with a commissariat and medical comforts at the expense of the State, and, in fact, appeared to be objects of pity, rather than of punishment. A short time afterwards the sepoy of the 34th N.I. who had attacked his officers, and the jemadar in command of the guard which had refused to interfere in the matter, were publicly hanged. These proceedings, however, did not improve matters; and it was eventually found necessary to disband seven companies of the 34th N.I. in the same easy manner as a similar operation had been performed for the 19th—the mutineers seeming rather to rejoice at their emancipation than otherwise. This proceeding ended the first act of the grand drama which is now being enacted, and the denouement of which no one can determine. Government contented themselves with issuing proclamations when they ought to have been assembling armies; one day protesting that the cartridges were not greased, and another assuring the soldiery that the Governor-General had no intention whatever of converting the army to Christianity. The consequences of such a display of weakness might easily have been foreseen. In a short period each station along the whole valley of the Ganges became nightly the scene of incendiary conflagrations.

LUCKNOW AND OUDE.

The stern determination of Sir Henry Lawrence saved Lucknow, and preserved Oude. When the 7th Irregular Infantry mutinied, he put it down at once by disbanding the whole regiment. He adopted no half measures. When he became aware that a crisis was at hand he called out his troops, ordered his artillery to load with grape, and light their matches. He then ordered the mutineers to lay down their arms; they hesitated for a moment, but, upon seeing the artillery blowing their matches preparatory to mowing them down, they hesitated no longer, but, throwing down their weapons, fled in all directions from the parade-ground. This promptness and decision, as we have already said, no doubt saved Lucknow, and preserved Oude. For a time apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Cawnpore and other cities, but these are happily now all dispersed, and the province is one of the quietest of the empire.

While the events which we have just related were transpiring in Oude, the mutiny was rapidly spreading in the direction of the north-west provinces. At Umballah fires were of nightly occurrence; and at Meerut a number of troops of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry had been lodged in gaol, pending a court-martial for certain mutinous proceedings on their part, and for incendiarism. The aspect of affairs looked ominous enough, but the Commander-in-Chief still remained in the cool regions, and the Governor-General was evidently under the impression that in disbanding the mutineers at Barrackpore he had performed his part in the drama. This dream of security was, however, soon rudely disturbed.

MEERUT.

On the 10th of May, between five and six o'clock in the evening, as an officer stationed at Meerut was about to go out for a ride with Colonel Finnis, of the 11th N.I., his attention was attracted to his servants and those in the neighbouring compounds going down towards the front of the inclosures, and, looking steadily into the lines of the 11th, whence a buzzing murmuring noise proceeded, such as he had often heard in cases of fire, or some such alarm. Of this he took little notice, but went down to the gate, when he found the noise still increasing. He returned to the bungalow, put on his uniform, and again went out. He had scarcely got to the gate when he heard the popping sound of firearms, which he knew at once were loaded with ball-cartridge; and an European non-commissioned officer came running with others in his direction from the 11th lines, saying, "For God's sake, Sir, leave; come to your bungalow; change that dress, and fly!" He walked into his bungalow, and was doffing his uniform, the bullets by this time flying out of the 11th lines into his compound, when the havalidar-major of the 11th rushed into the room, terrified and breathless, and exclaimed, "Fly, sahib, fly at once; the regiments are in open mutiny, and firing on their officers, and Colonel Finnis has just been shot in my arms!" "It was evidently," he writes, "becoming serious; I came out, ordered my horse to be saddled and brought up, my servants still begging of me to fly for my life. I mounted. The lines of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) lie to the north of my bungalow, separated by a rugged and barren plain, cut up by nullahs and ravines; upon which, riding out of the back part of my compound, I descended. A Briton does not like actually 'running away,' under any circumstances, and I was riding slowly through the uneven ground, when the havalidar-major before mentioned exclaimed, 'You sahib are mounted, and can make haste; ride to the European Cavalry lines, and give the alarm.' Good; I galloped off, crossed the difficult ground all right, got into the Cavalry lines, and made for the Colonel's house, which he had just left, and found him in the barrack lines, on horseback, ordering the Dragoons to saddle him, and mount without a moment's delay." It took the Dragoons a long time to get ready, and it was dark before they were prepared to start in a body. By this time flames began to ascend in all directions from the lines, and the officers' bungalows of the 3rd Cavalry, and the 11th and 20th Native Infantry, from public buildings, mess-houses, private residences, and, in fact, every edifice or thing that came within reach of the torch and the fury of the mutineers, and of the bazaar followers, who, in considerable numbers, joined in their terrible orgies. On all sides shot up into the heavens great pinnacles of waving fire, of all hues and colours, according to the nature of the fuel that fed them; huge volumes of smoke rolling sullenly off in the sultry night air, and the crackling and roar of the conflagration mingling with the shouts and riot of the mutineers. The entire scene, of which these were but the most prominent external features, and which words cannot describe, may be imagined. When the Carabiniers were mounted they rode off at a brisk trot, through clouds of suffocating dust and the darkness, in an easterly direction, and along a narrow road; not advancing in the direction of the conflagration, but, on the contrary, leaving it behind on the right rear. In this way they proceeded for some two or three miles, when suddenly the "halt" was sounded, and they faced about, retreating their steps and verging off to their left, approached the conflagration, and debouched on the left rear of the Native Infantry lines, which, of course, were all in a blaze. Skirting along behind these lines, they turned them at the western end, and, wheeling to the left, came upon the 11th parade-ground, where, at a little distance, they found the Horse Artillery and her Majesty's 60th Rifles. It appears that the three regiments of mutineers had by this time commenced dropping off to the westward, and towards the Delhi road; for here some firing took place between them and the Rifles; and presently the Horse Artillery, coming to the front and unlimbering, opened upon a copse or wood in which they had apparently found cover with heavy discharges of grape and canister, which tore and rattled amongst the trees, and all was silent again. The Horse Artillery now limbered up again and wheeled round. By this time the moon rose. The Horse Artillery column, with Rifles at its head, moving across the parade-ground, entered the long street, turning from the southward behind the Light Cavalry lines. There it was that the extent and particulars of the conflagration first became visible, and, passing the burning bungalow of the Adjutant of the 11th N.I., they proceeded along the straight road or street, flanked on both sides with flaming and crushing houses, in all stages of combustion and ruin, the Rifles occasionally firing volleys as they proceeded. It was by this time past ten o'clock, and, having made the entire circuit of the lines, they passed up to the eastward of them, and, joined by the Dragoons and Rifles, bivouacked for the night. An officer thus describes the assassinations which took place. "At the very commencement of the mutiny," he writes, "the 3rd Light Cavalry, saddling and mounting their horses, galloped off to the gaol, and, of course, overpowered all resistance, liberated their eighty-five comrades, of whose fate I gave you an account some days ago; and all the other prisoners, to the number of about 1300 apparently. Returning from this, they joined the mutineers of the 20th Native Infantry, and the work of indiscriminate European massacre began, without regard to rank, age, sex, or employment, furious and

15. PROPOSED CANAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SEA OF ARAL AND THE CASPIAN AND BLACK SEAS.—A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Deutschland* of Vienna, says:—"It is well known that the Russian Government intends establishing a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral by means of a canal, or rather by changing the bed of the river Oxus, and making it fall into the Caspian. The Government and the Geographical Society have already several times sent engineers to examine the course of that river; and it has now charged M. Schmarcen, professor at the University of Moscow, to proceed to the spot to complete the previous surveys. Another important enterprise is said to be in contemplation—that of forming a communication between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The Government some time back sent a commission to the spot, and according to their first report the operation will not be difficult, as a canal might be readily formed from the Mamsy, which is a tributary stream of the Don, and running to the Kuma, which falls into the Caspian. More recent surveys, however, made under the direction of the celebrated geographer Boehr, have shown that the scheme will be attended with much greater difficulty."



ALTON TOWERS, THE SEAT OF THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY: THE GARDENS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE WATER OF THE SERPENTINE, IN HYDE PARK.

A—TAKEN FROM THE UPPER PORTION OF THE SERPENTINE.

B—TAKEN FROM A SPOT NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE PIPE WHICH CONVEYED THE WATER TO THE LAKE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.



a—Magnified 75, the remainder 200, diameters.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Cyclops quadricornis. | h. Green animalcules, most rapid. | n. Scenedesmus. |
| b. Anguillula fluviatilis. | i. Actinophrys. | o. Oscillatoria. |
| c. Brachionus pala. | j. Brown lenticular moving bodies. | p. Green sporules. |
| d. Paramoecia. | k. Monads. | q. Amphora ovalis. |
| e. Coleps hirtus. | l. Aphanizomenon flos-aquæ. | r. Surirella. |
| f. Lagenella. | m. Pediatrum. | s. Cymatopleura Solea. |
| g. Euglena. | | t. Cyclotella operculata. |



a b—Magnified 75, the remainder 200, diameters.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| a. Daphnia? | h. Lagenella. | m. Stem of Anthophysa? | s. Slender fungus. |
| b. Cypris. | i. Green animalcules, motion most rapid. | n. Ulva. | t. Green sporules. |
| c. Ovum of Cypris? | j. Actinophrys. | o. Aphanizomenon flos-aquæ. | u. Grit and organic debris, as wheat, straw, spiral vessels, fragment of feather, &c. |
| d. Paramoecia. | k. Amœba. | p. Oscillatoria. | |
| e. Bursaria. | l. Brown lenticular moving bodies. | q. Pediatrum. | |
| f. Spirostomum ambiguum. | | r. Scenedesmus. | |
| g. Coleps hirtus. | | | |

A VERY interesting Parliamentary Return has just been printed of the measures which have been taken by the Board of Works for the cleansing of the water of the Serpentine river, in Hyde Park, from which, until recently, was supplied the lake in St. James's Park.

The very offensive and unwholesome state of the Serpentine water is a metropolitan grievance of long standing. Its inky, putrid mud was long since condemned as "a laboratory of epidemic miasma;" and, when it is recollected that the lakes in Buckingham Palace Gardens and the Ornamental Inclosure in St. James's Park were both until recently supplied from this polluted source, the importance of the inquiry more immediately to the health of the residents of the neighbourhoods will be readily acknowledged, whilst it has been the subject of a very general complaint from all quarters for many years past. In the Parliamentary return Sir Benjamin Hall states that his attention was directed to the offensive condition of the Serpentine water during the time he held the office of President of the Board of Health, but, as he had no authority or control over the public parks, he could take no steps for the removal of the evil. Upon his appointment to the office of First Commissioner of Works, however, Sir Benjamin directed his attention to the means of putting the waters into a clean and sanitary state, and of preventing

in future the possibility of their becoming so foul, offensive, and prejudicial to the public health as they then were.

It appears that the Serpentine derived its origin from several small streams which took their rise in the Highgate and Hampstead hills, and which, uniting into one stream in the Bayswater valley, formerly continued their course along the low grounds between Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, and thence through Knightsbridge to the Thames. In the reign of George II. several ponds which existed in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens were thrown together, so as to form one piece of water, which, in distinction from the generally straight canal (such as that in St. James's Park), was called the Serpentine. It continued to be supplied from Bayswater stream alone until the district through which it ran became so populous that the limpid stream, in consequence of the buildings draining into it, became a common sewer, contaminated the Serpentine, and rendered it a nuisance. Thus matters remained until 1834, when the Commissioners of Sewers constructed a weir or tumbling bay, and a tunnel drain across the Bayswater stream, so as to divert the soil drainage from the Serpentine. This led to a deficiency in the supply of water, and in 1840 the Chelsea Water Company provided a new feeder of pure water at the rate of £600 a year. This water was delivered into

the basin in Kensington Gardens, and was conveyed by pipes into the Serpentine; but, there becoming mixed with sewage water, it conveyed the filth and impurities with which it had been impregnated into the lakes in Buckingham Palace Gardens and St. James's Park.

This state of things continued until the year 1848, when the foul state of the waters in the parks and gardens was so strongly complained of that the Commissioners of Woods, &c., instructed Sir John Rennie to investigate the waters, when he found in the upper, or Kensington Gardens, division of the Serpentine a deposit of from one to four feet of mud and offensive matter; and from two to six feet of similar matter in the Hyde Park or lower division. This Sir John attributed to the foul sewage which found its way into it from the Bayswater stream, and to the scanty supply of fresh water, which, being quite inadequate to keep up a proper healthy circulation and change, became stagnant and putrid; the accumulation of foul mud, decayed leaves, weeds, and other organic matter, road sweepings, &c., which, combined, served to contaminate the water, and to increase the nuisance materially. Sir John Rennie proposed as remedial measures the exclusion from the Serpentine of the Bayswater stream; the removal of the foul mud and decayed vegetable matter; a fall for drainage by the gradual incline of the bottom of the river,



THE "FOX" ARCTIC DISCOVERY VESSEL SENT BY LADY FRANKLIN IN SEARCH OF THE MISSING EXPEDITION.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

&c.; the expense being estimated at about £12,000. The Commissioners also consulted Mr. Mann, the superintendent of St. James's, Hyde, and the Green Parks, and Kensington Gardens; he concurred generally in Sir John Rennie's opinion as to the cause of the bad state of the waters, and the necessity of disconnecting the Bayswater brook from the Serpentine. He proposed, not to remove the mud from the bed of the river, but to cover the bottom and sides with concrete, deepening towards the centre, the construction of a brick drain, and other works, which were estimated at £25,270 15s. Neither of these plans was, however, recommended by the Commissioners of Woods and Works; all the expenditure they authorised was £150 in works for excluding the sewage water; and they declined proceeding further. Plans and estimates of the expense of removing the mud had been prepared. In this and the ensuing year, 1849, the water in Kensington Gardens was lowered three feet; the mud was cleaned out, and the river refilled; after which nothing was done for the improvement of the Serpentine.

Sir Benjamin Hall now instructed Mr. Mann to reconsider his estimate made in 1848, so as to make it applicable to the present time, the cost of which he estimated at £110,705 18s. 6d. The removal of the mud alone, in another estimate, including the cost of the tunnel for draining off the water, Mr. Mann set down at £28,322 12s. 6d. Neither of these estimates, however, provides for the cost of diverting the Ranelagh sewer from the Serpentine, which is estimated at £22,000.

These statements have reference wholly to the Serpentine. Sir Benjamin Hall next directed his attention to the condition of the lake in St. James's Park, which had not been cleaned since 1826. In a communication dated August, 1856, Mr. Mann had reduced his estimates of the requisite works at the St. James's Park lake, the Serpentine, and Kensington Gardens basin, to £61,015. The Lords of the Treasury declined to advance "the large amount required for the whole service contemplated," but they authorised the First Commissioner to undertake at once the cleansing of the St. James's-park lake. The details of these works we reserve for a future occasion. The grant of money for these improvements was the subject of a discussion in the House of Lords on Monday evening, in which Lords Malmesbury, Granville, and Montague took part.

We return to the contemplated work at the Serpentine; and, in illustration of their importance in a sanitary point of view, quote from the Parliamentary return the following Report, Microscopical and Chemical on the Water of the Serpentine, by Dr. Hassall, Author of "Food and its Adulterations," "Adulterations Detected," &c.:

SAMPLE A.

Taken from near the Bayswater end where the water enters in Kensington Gardens; collected, 20th May, 1857, by Mr. Mann.

This water was dull and opalescent, and did not become clear on being allowed to remain at rest for some days; it was of a dirty yellowish-green colour; much sediment was deposited from it, and a green scum of vegetable matter collected upon its surface in the course of a few hours; lastly, many living Entomostracæ were plainly visible to the naked eye actively moving about in the water.

The water, after the deposition of the sediment, examined with the microscope, was found to contain numbers of brown and green actively-moving spores of confervæ and infusoria, and numberless threads of a confervæ, aphanizomenon flos-aque, as well as many animalcules or infusoria.

The sediment subjected to microscopical examination was ascertained to consist partly of earthy matter, and partly of dead and decaying organic matter, as well as of large numbers of living organic productions, including different genera and species of confervæ, desmidiæ, diatomacæ, fungi, entomostracæ, annelidæ, and infusoria. The principal forms of these productions observed are represented in fig. A. They include amongst the confervæ, aphanizomenon flos-aque, and threads of oscillatoria; amongst the desmidiæ, scenedesmus and pediatrum; amongst the diatomacæ, species belonging to the genera amphora, cymatopleura, cyclotella, navicula, nitzschia, and pleurosigma; amongst the entomostracæ, cyclops quadricornis; amongst the annelidæ, anguillula fluviatilis; and amongst the infusoria, species representing the following genera—brachionus, paramecium, coleps, lagenella, euglena, actinophrys, and monas.

The chemical examination of this water furnished the following results. The residue left on evaporation presented a dirty appearance, and was of a brown colour, and which on ignition changed to black, indicating the presence of a considerable amount of organic matter.

The solid contents of an imperial gallon of this water amounted to 29.64 grains, the composition of which was as follows:—

CONTENTS OF IMPERIAL GALLON.	Grains.
Carbonate of lime	8.78
Sulphate of lime	5.81
Sulphate of soda	3.01
Chloride of sodium	4.89
Silicic acid	1.24
Ammonia, much	
Nitrates, none	
Organic matter	6.09
	29.64

SAMPLE B.

Taken from the East end of the Serpentine in Hyde Park, near the pipe which formerly conveyed the water to the lake in St. James's Park; collected, 20th May, 1857, by Mr. Mann.

This water presented nearly the same physical characteristics as the first sample—that is, it was dull and opalescent, not becoming clear even after remaining at rest for a considerable time; it was of a dirty yellowish-green colour, the green tint being more decided, and a thicker scum of vegetable matter rose to the surface; lastly, numerous Entomostracæ were seen swimming about in the water.

The water, after the deposition of the sediment, examined with the microscope, was seen to contain many green and brown spores of confervæ and infusoria, a larger number of animalcules, and a greater abundance of the threads of aphanizomenon flos-aque.

The sediment deposited was considerable, although less than in sample A; it contained, however, a much greater number of animalcules, or infusoria; indeed it might be stated that it swarmed with them, the predominant species being the large Paramecium exhibited in fig. B, and of which there were some hundreds; the stomachs of some of these contained portions of the threads of the aphanizomenon upon which they had been feeding; there were also present large numbers of the curious annelid or worm named spirostomum ambiguum. The Entomostracæ most abundant in the water was a species of daphnia, exhibited in fig. B.

The residue of the evaporated water presented the same discoloured and brown appearance, attributable mainly to the presence of much organic matter.

The solid contents of an imperial gallon of this water amounted to 29.04 grains, the composition of which was as follows:—

CONTENTS OF IMPERIAL GALLON.	Grains.
Carbonate of lime	9.44
Sulphate of lime	3.59
Sulphate of soda	4.29
Chloride of sodium	4.99
Silicic acid72
Ammonia, much	
Nitrates, none	
Organic matter	6.49
	29.04

The general results deducible from these examinations are as follow:—That these waters, taken from opposite extremities of the Serpentine, are both very bad, containing much organic matter, vegetable and animal, dead, living, and in solution.

The presence of a large quantity of organic matter is proved alike by the microscopical examinations and the chemical analyses.

The microscopical examinations show that they both abound in living organic productions, belonging to various divisions of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, as diatomacæ, desmidiæ, confervæ, fungi, entomostracæ, annelidæ, and infusoria.

Although by means of chemistry we cannot determine either the state in which the organic matter exists in water or the forms assumed by it, yet chemistry enables us to arrive at a close approximation to the actual quantity of that matter present in any water; and, in the case of the waters of the Serpentine, the chemical analyses made prove that they both contain a large amount of organic matter, to the presence of which the unwholesomeness of most waters is to be assigned.

The state of sample B was much worse than that of sample A; this was clearly shown, first, by the greater abundance of infusoria, and other forms of animal productions contained in it; second, by the presence of a great many examples of the worm or annelid named spirostomum ambiguum, and which, so far as my experience extends, is met with only in waters of a high degree of impurity; and third, by the larger amount of organic matter contained in it, as proved by the chemical analyses.

Both the waters contained much of the vegetable production, or confervæ, aphanizomenon flos-aque; it was to it that the green hue of these waters was owing, and it is to this plant that the bright green colouration of the waters of the Serpentine, so frequently observed at different times, has been due. That such minute vegetable productions should be capable of vividly colouring such large masses of water is remarkable. It is to a vegetable production of the same class that the colouration of the Red Sea is due.

The condition of sample B represents, then, very closely that of the water with which the lake in St. James's Park was formerly supplied; the results, therefore, of the present examinations and analyses of the water of the Serpentine prove clearly the necessity which existed for some efficient steps being taken to improve the water supply of the lake. That the plans now in course of execution in St. James's Park, under the

direction of Sir B. Hall, will result in a very greatly-improved state of the supply, especially if the lake be filled with water from the recently-formed well, does not admit of a doubt.

Dr. Hassall is decidedly of opinion that it would be scarcely possible to devise means more efficient for the attainment of the object in view than those now being carried out in the case of the lake in St. James's Park. He considers that the Serpentine should be emptied, and all the black and putrid mud, the collection of the impurities of years, removed; that the bottom should be levelled, rendered more shallow, and of one uniform depth of about 4½ feet; that it should be covered with concrete; and, lastly, that it should be supplied with pure spring water, arrangements being made with the water companies for a temporary supply of water in the event of the supply from the springs falling short at any time.

The removal of the black and putrid mud is absolutely essential; for were it suffered to remain, and were the Serpentine filled with the very purest water, it would speedily become contaminated and spoiled by contact with the mud in question.

The concreting of the bed of the Serpentine is equally essential; for, the water being let off, the bed might then be periodically swept and cleansed, by which alone the water could be kept in the necessary state of purity.

The levelling, partial filling up of the bottom of the Serpentine, and its supply with pure water, are to be most strongly advocated, not only on sanitary grounds, but on that of humanity. Not only would bathers resort to the Serpentine in greater numbers and with more advantage to their health, not only would the atmosphere near the water be purer and more healthful, but the lives of hundreds of persons would eventually be saved. The services of that most useful and praiseworthy society, the Royal Humane Society, might in that case, so far as the St. James's and Hyde Parks are concerned, be dispensed with, and their exertions transferred to other places more in need of their aid.

Sir Benjamin Hall, in a communication to the Lords of the Treasury, points out to their Lordships the contemplated measures as "the only feasible modes of putting the waters into a wholesome state, and of preventing in future the effluvia arising from water impregnated with the filth of thousands of human dwellings, and with the decomposition of thousands of corpses, from being inhaled by the inhabitants of this metropolis who resort to those places for healthful recreation."

THE "FOX" ARCTIC DISCOVERY VESSEL.

AMONG the prominent objects of interest in the course of the last week was the departure of the yacht *Fox*, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, from Aberdeen, in prosecution of the search for her Majesty's missing expedition, the *Erebus* and *Terror*; and, through the kindness of Lady Franklin, we are enabled to lay before our readers a sketch of that vessel as she appeared in the harbour before sailing on her humane and adventurous errand. Originally built as a yacht for the late Sir Richard Sutton, the *Fox* is a well-constructed diagonal screw steam schooner of 320 tons and 30-horse power. She has now been strengthened, equipped, and stored for the service on which she is about to enter; and has been pronounced by those Arctic officers who have seen her to be well adapted for the struggle with the ice she will have to encounter.

No expense has been spared, not only in whatever could contribute to the efficiency of the vessel, but also to the comfort of those embarked. And, prepared as she is to endure the rigour of two winters upon her own resources, we may look forward with confidence to her return with something more than the meagre tidings that we have yet obtained concerning our missing countrymen. Her departure was witnessed by Lady Franklin, who, in her anxiety to see that the arrangements were perfect in their kind, had repaired to Aberdeen; and the gallant little *Fox*, thus cheered by the presence of the noble-minded woman by whom the expedition has been dispatched, passed out of the harbour amidst those ringing acclamations which none but British seamen know how to give, and which are not only the highest reward to those who are returning from glorious exploits, but the animating spur to those who are bound upon noble enterprises.

The crew, including Captain McClintock, consists of twenty-five persons, sixteen of whom have served on similar services, and the expense may be estimated as follows:—

For the vessel, including strengthening, stores, engine	£4,330
Advance wages to crew and Arctic clothing	591
Incidental expenses, stores, photographic apparatus, sledges, &c.	409
	£5,330

Besides a quantity of stores supplied by the Admiralty, which remained in store from former expeditions.

The annual outlay for wages, exclusive of Captain and Master, who have declined receiving any emolument from Lady Franklin, £2052, has been defrayed by Lady Franklin, who, assisted by subscriptions to the amount of £2500, is about to apply the remainder of her fortune to elucidate the mystery which shrouds the fate of her husband and his companions.

The expedition which has thus started carries with it the best promise of success of any that has hitherto left our shores, inasmuch as it profits by the experience of all previous efforts, and possesses all the appliances which modern invention and science can devise; more than this, her Commander goes unshackled by instructions, and altogether independent, Lady Franklin having made him absolute owner of the vessel, and left to his unbiassed judgment the whole direction of the enterprise. But it must be remembered that the vessel is a lonely one: for the first time in the annals of Arctic search, she will be struggling alone against the obstacles and the risk which must always attend Arctic exploration, unless the Government or the public feel the necessity of providing for the safety of our heroic countrymen before it should be needed, by sending an auxiliary vessel to Behring's Straits to meet them at once, carrying supplies to Captain McClintock, and assisting him in his passage home in case of unavoidable detention to his own little vessel. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we observe that memorials from various influential bodies, and especially from the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, have already been presented to Parliament, calling the attention of Government and the country to such a provision.

TESTIMONIAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.—A letter was received at Liverpool on Friday, the 10th inst., by the owner of the *Ann Placair*, Captain Sharp (Mr. A. Henderson), from the General Registry of Seamen in London, requesting information as to the whereabouts of that vessel, as the President of the United States desired to present its captain with a chronometer and gold chain, for services rendered in taking off the crew of the American ship *Cathedral* in February last. The following is Captain Sharp's report of the occurrence:—"We had sixteen storms off Cape Horn. An American ship, the *Cathedral*, of 2000 tons, foundered close to us, February 18, off Cape Horn. We saved thirty-four of crew, twenty seven of which we landed at Valparaiso. The captain, doctor, stewardess, and six hands, went down with the ship."

THE WELSH CHARITY.—The new schools of the Society of Ancient Britons, situated at Ashford, Middlesex, were opened on Monday by the Prince Consort, in the presence of many distinguished persons. The building, which has been designed by Mr. Henry Clutton, and is of the modern Elizabethan style of architecture, is constructed in a most commodious manner, there being ample room for 130 boys and 70 girls, with the best arrangement for warming and ventilation. The cost, so far as the builder's contract is concerned, will amount to about £15,000—a sum almost covered by the proceeds of the sale of the old building in Gray's Inn-lane, which had been purchased by the Messrs. Eley, cartridge-manufacturers, for £14,000. The Prince Consort, having been conducted through the building, met the assembled company in the principal dormitory, where the necessary arrangements were made, and Lord Dynevor (the chairman of the committee) then delivered to his Royal Highness an address, thanking him for the honour he had conferred upon the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons by his presence, and entering into a description of the origin and progress of the association. The Prince Consort delivered the following reply:—"It has given me great pleasure to attend here this day to assist at the opening of the new schools of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, and I have heard with much interest the account which you have given of their origin and progress to their present state of extended usefulness. It was very gratifying to the Prince of Wales to hear that it was your wish that a statue of him should be placed within this building; and he would certainly have accompanied me this day had he not already left England for a foreign tour. I shall not fail to convey to the Queen the expressions of attachment to her person and throne contained in your address. No fresh assurances can, however, be required to convince the Queen of the devoted loyalty of her Welsh subjects." At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony (which was preceded by a prayer from the Bishop of St. David's, and a hymn from the children of the schools), the company sat down to a déjeuner, prepared in the boys' schoolroom.

The *Bund* gives an account of the opening of the Swiss Exhibition of Arts and Industry, at Berne, on Sunday week. It seems to have been most prosperously inaugurated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In an early sitting, at four o'clock, the Royal assent was given, by commission, to several public and private bills which had passed both Houses.

Questions were put to the Government, and answers given—similar to those put by Mr. Disraeli and replied to by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons—relative to the late intelligence from India; and, after speeches from the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Granville, Viscount Melville, and the Earl of Albemarle, the matter dropped.

The Earl of Malmesbury presented a petition from the officers of the Swiss Legion, complaining that the agreement under which they had been enrolled by the British Government had been violated in respect of their pay. Lord PANMURE defended the course pursued regarding the Legion, contending that the utmost good faith had been maintained with the petitioners.

Eight bills for consolidating the Acts relating to larceny, libel, forgery, and other departments of the criminal law, were read a second time.

The Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Prevention Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Mr. CLIVE brought up the report of the Committee appointed to try the Galway election petition, which states that Mr. O'Flaherty was not duly elected at the last election, and that the election was void.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received intimations from the agents to the petitions against the returns for the county of Sligo and for the boroughs of Athlone and Chatham, stating that these petitions would be no further proceeded with.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was directed to be issued for the city of Oxford.

Mr. DILLWYN gave notice that on Friday next he would move a resolution to the effect that when any member shall present himself at the table to be sworn, and shall state that he has a conscientious objection to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," the clerk shall be directed to omit those words from the oath.

INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI said the accounts recently received from India were so various and contradictory that he felt himself justified in calling on the Government to relieve public anxiety by some authentic information on the subject. He was anxious to know if the noble Lord at the head of the Government would place on the table papers relating to recent transactions in India.

Lord PALMERSTON said the nature of the rumours certainly justified the question put by the right hon. gentleman. The accounts, however, received by the Government, by telegraph, were to the same effect as that which the public was already in possession of; and until the arrival of the mails to-morrow they would be in possession of no details. They had lost the Commander-in-Chief. An encounter had taken place before the walls of Delhi, in which the British troops were successful. The defeated insurgents had retired into Delhi, which, it was expected, would be immediately assaulted. The insurrection had spread beyond what was anticipated; but when the despatches should be received such papers would be laid on the table as would place the House in possession of the events which had taken place.

Mr. DISRAELI said the information he referred to was not confined to recent despatches, but to those also which referred to the discontent existing amongst the native troops. He also wished to ask whether Government had received any information from Herat, to the effect that the Governor of Herat had sworn allegiance to the Shah of Persia, which allegiance was accepted, and that the Shah had authorised the Governor to coin money. Such proceedings were entirely in violation of the recent treaty with this country.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would select such portion of the despatches as were calculated to throw light on the recent insurrection of the native troops. With respect to Herat no such information as the right hon. gentleman had referred to had reached the Government.

Sir J. PAKINGTON alluded to the disparity of our forces before Delhi as compared with those of the insurgents—our force being only 1800 British and sepoys, while the insurgents had 7000. He wished to know if the despatches stated that Delhi was to be attacked with so small a force?

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had received no such details by the telegraph; and said that on receipt of the intelligence the office of Commander-in-Chief had been offered to Sir Colin Campbell, who had at once accepted it, stating he was ready to embark in twenty-four hours, and he was already on his way to Marseilles, and the mail steamer there had been telegraphed to await his arrival. The Government also determined to send out an additional number of troops, so that if Lord Elgin should respond to Lord Canning's request, and send to India some of the forces intended for China, the additional forces would make up the deficiency.

Lord GODERICH asked if Sir Patrick Grant had been appointed Commander-in-Chief *pro tem.* by Lord Canning?

Lord PALMERSTON said he had received no information of such an appointment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Thursday next he will move the Estimates for the military operations in Persia and China.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved "That, in the present position of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, the survey on the six-inch scale ought not to be proceeded with without further inquiry; and this House is of opinion that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject of the national survey, and report upon the scale or scales on which it should be made and published."

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated any rediscussion of the subject on that occasion. He thought the former decision of the House was wrong, but as the decision of the House the Government accepted it.

After some discussion, disclosing a feeling quite in favour of the decision already come to against the twenty-five inch scale, the motion was negatived without a division.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee.

The Regium Donum vote led to some discussion, Mr. BAXTER moving, on the voluntary principle, that the vote should not be agreed to. Mr. KIRK supported the vote, which was opposed by Mr. C. Gilpin and Mr. Hadfield. On a division, however, the vote was carried by a majority of 117 to 41.

The remainder of the night was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the other estimates for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

On the motion that the Fraudulent Trustees, &c., Bill, as amended, be considered.

Mr. I. BUTT moved the expulsion of the clause which compelled a person to answer questions, even though those answers might criminate himself.

Mr. LOCKE did not see that the clause made any alteration in the law as it stood, and he therefore opposed the amendment.

Mr. KINGLAKE supported the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL considered there was the same difference between the speech of the hon. member for Youghal and the clause as there was between a witness and a prisoner, and assured the House the clause would not have the effect it was represented to possess.

The clause was agreed to without a division.

The bill, as amended, was then agreed to, and ordered for third reading on Thursday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

INDIA.

Earl GRANVILLE laid upon the table the correspondence which had taken place between the Directors of the East India Company and the Board of Control, on the subject of the recent occurrences in India. (These despatches are given in another page under the head of "The Mutiny in India.")

The Alehouse Licenses Bill, the Representative Peers (Ireland) Bill, the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, and the Registration of Long Leases (Scotland) Bill were read a second time; and the Crowded Dwelling Houses Prevention Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GRAND JURIES (METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT) BILL.

The early sitting of the House was occupied in Committee on this bill. The House had no sooner got into Committee than Mr. BOWYER moved that the Chairman do leave the chair, with the view of defeating the bill, the object of which, he said, was not to reform, but to destroy. It proposed to abolish grand juries, with no proposition to supply their place except the police magistrates, who were dependent for their position on the will of the Secretary of State.

Sir F. THESIGER defended the bill, and referred to the repeated representations of grand juries themselves to the effect that they were not only unnecessary but absolutely an obstruction to justice.

A lengthy debate followed, in which Mr. M. Mahon, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Locke (Southwark), Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Cobbert, Mr. Briscoe, and Mr. Henley opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. Baines and the Solicitor-General.

The Committee divided, and Mr. Bowyer's motion was negatived by a majority of 187 to 80. The discussion on the first clause was continued until the House rose at four o'clock.

ELECTION PETITION COMMITTEES.

In the evening sitting, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD brought up the report of the Committee on the Mayo election, which declared that Mr. Moore was

unduly elected at the last election, and that the said election was void. The Committee further reported upon the conduct of the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan, as calling for the serious consideration of the House.

Mr. HARDY brought up the report of the Committee on the Bury St. Edmund's election petition, which stated that Mr. Harcourt was duly elected at the last election for that borough.

INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the important advices which had reached us from India, and said it was a matter upon which he thought it desirable the House should express an opinion. He wished to know from the noble Lord at the head of the Government when he thought it would be convenient to have a discussion on the subject?

Lord PALMERSTON said it was natural the House should feel anxious on the subject, but it was desirable, before expressing any opinion on the matter, that they should be in possession of all the necessary information to enable them to form an opinion. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) would not, therefore, he presumed, bring forward any discussion before the papers were laid upon the table of the House. The papers would be laid on the table as speedily as possible, and it would be then for the right hon. gentleman to choose his own time for bringing on the discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI wished to know how far back the papers would go. It was of great importance that they should give some impression as to the state of the Indian army prior to the withdrawal of troops for the Persian and Chinese wars.

Lord PALMERSTON said the papers would be such as the Government felt it might produce without detriment to the public service.

Lord J. RUSSELL asked what the Government intended to do, now that they had received the despatches of the Governor-General?

Lord PALMERSTON said that Government had already resolved upon sending reinforcements to an extent exceeding rather than falling short of the amount demanded by the Governor-General in his despatches. The Government was not at all alarmed, but they felt it necessary to be prepared for every contingency.

Sir J. WALSH asked if the late Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, had given any warning of the prevalence of disaffection in the native army of India?

Mr. MANGLES said that since the arrival of the accounts of the mutiny he had searched through the despatches of the late General Anson to the East India Company, and could find no word of warning up to the very moment of the outbreak.

In reply to a question from Lord J. Manners,

Mr. V. SMITH said that no intimation of the kind had ever been made by General Anson to the Board of Control.

In reply to a question from Admiral Dundas,

Sir C. WOOD said that no warning of the kind had been received from Sir W. Gomm.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Viscount GODERICH then moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the order in Council of the 21st day of May, 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service; and that the application of that principle ought to be extended, in conformity with the resolution of the House, agreed to on the 24th day of April, 1856." The noble Lord complained that all that had been done by the Government was rather a departure from than an approach to the principle which the House had sanctioned.

Lord RAYNAM moved to add to the noble Lord's amendment the following words:—"And that it is desirable that the nomination of all persons desirous of competing for vacant appointments in the Civil Service should rest with the heads of the departments in which those vacancies occur." The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that the Government had been guilty of no breach of faith, for they had adopted a system of limited competition in England, Scotland, and Ireland; but the Government did not approve of open competition; they only sanctioned limited competition.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON said that in Ireland a stimulus to exertion was required amongst that class immediately above the lower; and amongst that class the competitive system had been attended by beneficial results. He felt proud that in these examinations the competitors from Ireland had reaped great distinction. After some discussion

Lord PALMERSTON said there was little difference between Lord Goderich and the Government, and admitted the beneficial result of the system of examination; and he did not, therefore, feel justified in opposing the motion of his noble friend.

Lord GODERICH expressed his gratification at the course taken by the Government, and hoped that the principle would be applied to the Board of Control and to the Admiralty, which had yet taken no steps in that direction. The motion was then agreed to.

MARITIME LAW.

Mr. LINDSAY moved an address for copies of Mr. Marcy's letter to the French Government, in answer to the communication of the resolution of the Paris Conference upon the subject of privateering; and of any other papers or correspondence that may have passed between the British Government and other Powers upon the same subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said that one portion of the motion could not be complied with, for they were not in possession of the correspondence with France. With respect to the other portion, he had only to say that, while they were deliberating upon the answer to be sent to Mr. Marcy's letter, a change of Government took place in America, and the present Government intimated that they wished for no answer to the communication of Mr. Marcy. Under these circumstances he hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion.

Mr. BENTINCK regretted the conclusion came to at the Paris Conference that the neutral flag should cover the cargo of even belligerent parties.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a declaration of this kind took the country by surprise; for no one thought the question would be raised at the Paris Conference. If bound by those conferences he feared the consequences would be serious; for one of the most powerful modes of compelling terms of peace was by the means we possessed of interfering with the commerce of other nations.

Sir C. NAPIER said that this resolution agreed to at the Paris Conference left us no alternative, in the event of a war, but to blockade every port belonging to the enemy, which, with such countries as France or America, it would be impossible to do. The motion was then withdrawn.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. C. BUXTON moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to employ all the means in her power to put down the African slave trade, and to obtain the execution of the treaties made for that purpose with other Powers.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said he would cordially support the views of the hon. gentleman, but could not resist reminding the House of the warnings of Lord George Bentinck as to what might be expected as a consequence of the withdrawal of protection from our West India colonies.

After some remarks from Mr. WATKIN,

Lord PALMERSTON said the motion was one in which he cordially agreed, and which he hoped would meet with the unanimous assent of the House. The motion was then agreed to.

IRISH RAILWAYS GUARANTEE.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the duties, functions, and mode of remuneration of county and district and assistant surveyors in Ireland, and also as to the best mode of examination to be henceforth adopted in reference to such officers, with a view to the establishment of a system of competition, and secure to the public the services of the best-qualified candidates.

Mr. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Public Health Act of 1848, and to make further provisions for town improvements.

The remaining business did not present any features of particular interest.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.

The foundation-stone was laid by her Majesty on Saturday last of a new asylum, bearing her name, and destined for the reception of 300 orphan daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines. The cost of the erection and endowment of the asylum will be defrayed out of the surplus funds remaining in the hands of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

Next week we purpose to illustrate this interesting ceremony, when we shall give a detailed account of the proceedings. We annex the address which the Prince Consort, as President of the Commission, read to her Majesty on the occasion; also the statement of the Patriotic Fund, showing the sources whence it was derived:—

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty for the formation and application of a Patriotic Fund, approach your Majesty with the assurance of our devoted loyalty and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's throne and person, and with the expression of our gratitude for your Majesty's condescension in honouring by your presence and patronage the foundation of this building, intended for the reception and education of the orphan daughters of those soldiers, seamen, and marines, who have fallen in the late war with Russia, and of those who may hereafter lose their lives in the service of their country.

The brilliant valour displayed by your Majesty's forces, in battle against the enemy, early aroused the sympathy and admiration of their countrymen in every part of the British empire, which was augmented by the unflinching fortitude with which they encountered in turn the no less deadly foe, privation, toil, and sickness, which subsequently thinned their ranks even more than the sword. Nor was this feeling confined to your Majesty's subjects, for in numerous instances natives of other countries generously united in augmenting the contributions which were offered for relieving the wants of those widows and orphans who had been

deprived of that support upon which they depended for their maintenance, by the casualties of war.

Your Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint us Commissioners to receive the sums so subscribed, and justly and faithfully to distribute them in such a manner as should seem to us best suited to secure the most impartial and beneficial application of them to the purposes specified in your Royal Commission, and empowering us to appoint a committee for the performance of the executive duties of the Commission under such regulations as we might direct, and these, we have much pleasure in reporting to your Majesty, the committee of noblemen and gentlemen whom we appointed have most satisfactorily carried into effect. The subscriptions, fostered by your Majesty's example and Royal care, and liberally contributed to by persons of every class of your subjects, have produced no less a sum than £1,446,985 7s.; a detailed statement of which is here-with humbly submitted to your Majesty.

The munificence of the country having thus enabled your Majesty's Commissioners to provide a liberal scale of relief for the maintenance of the widows and orphans, and to extend the benefits of certain existing charitable institutions for the education of the children of soldiers, seamen, and marines (as well officers as men), by adding to their permanent endowment, they resolved, out of the surplus of the funds still remaining at their disposal, to found an institution for the maintenance and education of orphans, which should not only provide for those the more immediate objects of their charge, but also remain a permanent memorial of the national generosity which provided the means for its establishment.

For this purpose, we allocated a sum of £38,000 for the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of buildings for the reception of three hundred girls under fifteen years of age, and have endowed it with £140,000.

The orphans admitted into this institution will be carefully instructed in their moral and religious duties, and, in addition to a useful elementary education, will be taught those branches of industrial knowledge which will fit them to perform the duties of domestic servants; and, when they may become wives and mothers, will enable them to manage their households with economy, and, by habits of cleanliness and order, to contribute to the comfort and cheerfulness of their homes. Such is the proposed object of the institution which your Majesty is graciously pleased to patronise, by permitting it to bear your illustrious name, and by gracing it with your presence this day. Thus sanctioned, we now commit it to the care of that Almighty Being who has proclaimed himself specially the Father of the fatherless; humbly trusting that it may, under His guiding Providence, fulfil the objects for which it is intended—cheering the heart of the widow and the orphan, and teaching them to look up with increased loyalty and attachment to the gracious Queen who thus personally sympathises in the sorrows of those who fall in the service of their Sovereign and their country.

ALBERT.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF PATRIOTIC FUND TO 30TH JUNE, 1857, SHOWING SOURCES WHENCE RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
England and Wales (including Channel Islands)	885,940	12	5
Ireland	60,046	11	9
Scotland	148,562	17	10
Army, Navy, Dockyards, Hospitals, Civil Service, &c., at home and abroad	12,863	10	1
British Possessions—viz.,—			
Antigua	128	5	5
Australia, viz.,—			
New South Wales	64,916	6	9
South Australia	6,297	0	9
Tasmania	28,375	5	7
Victoria	46,371	14	6
West Australia	818	4	2
Bahamas	449	11	6
Barbadoes	498	14	2
Bermuda	353	17	9
Canada	28,057	18	2
Cape of Good Hope	7,337	14	4
Ceylon	4,572	7	11
Dominica	35	7	3
Gibraltar	1,506	13	1
Grenada	175	8	2
Guiana, British	4,564	13	8
India, viz.,—			
Calcutta	48,649	17	11
Bombay	21,000	0	7
Madras	16,388	1	10
Jamaica	1,239	15	4
Labuan	34	19	8
Long Island and Rum Cay	3	2	6
Malacca	112	2	5
Malta (including subscriptions from Tunis and Benghazi)	703	16	0
Mauritius (includes £819 6s. 3d. paid to the French) ..	1,689	0	7
Nevs	15	6	1
New Brunswick	7,294	11	11
Newfoundland	1,896	19	0
New Zealand	8,741	15	2
Nova Scotia	5,472	10	4
Prince Edward's Island	204	7	4
Prince of Wales' Island (Penang)	982	5	8
Seychelles	99	0	0
Sierra Leone	164	3	0
Singapore	734	18	10
St. Christopher	21	10	5
St. Helena	206	1	0
St. Lucia	71	9	4
St. Vincent	137	4	8
Trinidad	1,178	2	9
Turks and Caicos Islands	189	7	5
Vanuatu's Island	60	1	6
Total from British Possessions	308,771	14	6
British Residents and Others in Foreign Countries—			
Aleppo, Alexandria, Latakia, Tripoli, &c.	211	9	2
Amoy	612	19	0
Anvers	309	4	2
Antwerp	98	18	0
Ayr	27	16	0
Bahia (Chaplaincy)	11	13	4
Batavia	1,651	11	8
Benin River	0	0	0
Berlin	60	13	9
Bogota	202	15	9
Boulogne	60	11	5
Brazil (St. John del Rey Mining Company)	66	2	6
Brussels	137	8	0
Bucharest	135	1	6
Buenos Ayres	1,437	17	2
Calais	78	11	7
Caldera and Copiapo	283	0	7
Canton	1,396	11	7
Carthagena	31	13	4
Cebu	7	12	6
Chincha Islands	289	2	4
Christiania	285	0	0
Copenhagen	213	2	4
Cuba	887	16	0
Damas	63	1	0
Davenport, Iowa Territory	17	9	10
Dieppe	3	8	4
Dunkerque	24	12	6
Florence	398	6	4
Foo-choo-fow	244	4	11
Galignani's Messenger, collected per	1,831	16	7
Geneva	164	2	0
Gold Coast	119	2	6
Gothenburg	227	19	0
Hamburg	501	2	10
Hanover and Hesse-Cassel	53	19	0
Hayti	94	19	0
Hyères	10	2	0
Jerusalem	46	0	0
Lagos	41	15	3
Lawrence (Massachusetts)	105	11	7
Leighorn	461	1	9
Lillo	115	15	9
Lima and Callao	1,942	19	6
Lisbon	680	9	6
Macao	720	14	0
Madeira	456	19	6
Malaga	145	19	3
Manila	155	0	0
Maracaibo	78	10	0
Messina	101	8	0
Mexico	1,599	13	6
Monte Video	429	3	10
Morocco	100	0	0
Netherlands	323	6	7
New Orleans	860	0	0
New York	1,728	8	0
Nice	2	0	0
Ningpo	90	16	0
Oporto	261	6	6
Ostend	31	2	0
Palermo and Marsala	104	16	5
Pan	118	2	6
Pernambuco	350	4	7
Philadelphia	162	16	6
Rhodes, &c.	130	0	0
Rio de Janeiro	60	8	2
Rotterdam	243	15	0
Sandwich Islands	39	12	6
San Francisco	420	11	5
Santiago de Chili	859	8	0
Shanghai	69	6	8
Spain—(Linares and Fortuna Mining Company) ..	298	4	8
St. Croix	184	13	10
St. Domingo	5	0	0
St. Thomas	100	0	0
Suez	24	6	0
Tabriz	28	16	8
Tahiti	170	0	0
Trieste	224	10	0
Tripoli	76	13	0
Trondhjem (Norway)	137	0	0
Tunis	15	13	6
Utrecht and Zelst	8	15	8
Valparaiso	1367	5	10
Venice and Fiume	119	5	0
Vera Cruz	10	0	0
Vevey	24	0	0
Vienna	196	4	4
Total from British Residents and Others in }	30,791	0	5
Foreign Possessions			
Gross Total	£1,446,985	7	0

* Includes £1684 paid to Miss Nightingale for Sick and Wounded, £500 to Central Association for Wives of Soldiers, and £500 to Association for Relief of Seamen and Marines.

† Includes £500 paid to Central Association. ‡ Includes £596 13s. 4d. paid to the French.

CHESS.

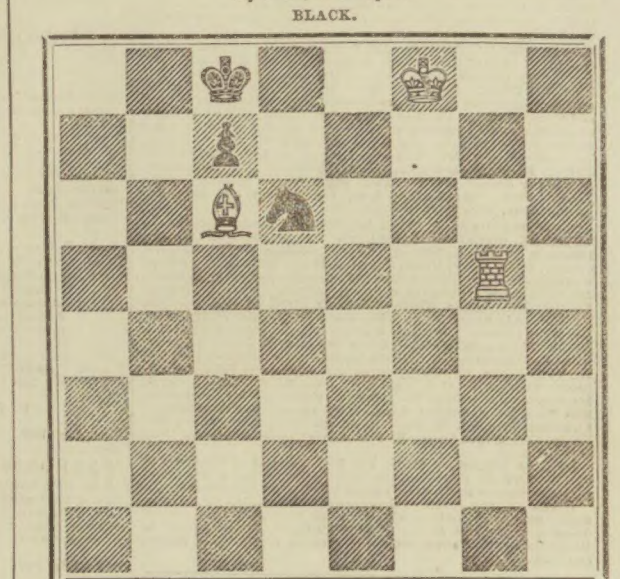
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z., Edinburgh.—Your are in error. If Black (Problem 695) for his first move play 1. P to K 6th, White takes the Pawn, checking, and then moves K to B 6th, mating next move. A POOR PAWN, Plymouth.—We have repeatedly mentioned that excellent black diagrams may be got of Messrs. Ashbee and Danglefield, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. P. MILLER and SON, New York.—A reply shall be forwarded by letter. A. and B., Liverpool.—We can offer no opinion upon the question until more particulars are furnished. How long was it after receiving checkmate before "B." discovered his opponent was himself in check? If the sitting were over, and he made the discovery subsequently on going through the game, he has no redress. H. I. HOPE; I. B., of Bridport; E. C. D.—They shall be reported on next week. W. GRIMSHAW.—Both secondaries are defective, and shall be returned. LES OFFICIERS DE L'ARCADE.—The Problems sent by you, though easy, are extremely neat, and artistically composed. C. A. H.—Please to repeat the observations respecting Problem 693. We have no recollection of them.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 698, by Derevon, P. T. W., X. Y. Z., Omeca, C. D., Exeter, I. P., B. S., Peter, I. H. D., Omecron, D. D., Felix, Oxoniensis, Iota, William, A. Clerk, Brierly, Semper idem, Box and Cox, Cantab, H. W. S., G. F., Miranda, Bombardier, Drax, A. Member, &c., T., Travellers' Club, Antony, Simple Simon, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 699, by Philz. D. T. M., Diana Vernon, T. Simpson, W. B. P., Gravesend, F. G. Ralinger, N. M., F. C., N. F., Henricus, Subaltern, Wilfred, D. D., M. G. N., Omicron, D. P. S., Sigma, F. S. R., I. Phenix, Poor Jim, Bristol, Lizzie, Z. Z., Jack of Worcester, R. Fenton, J. Veecock, Adolphus, B. W., M. D., Mercator, Little Dorrit, Iodine, Lynx, Odipus, Delta, F. G., B., Clericus, Nemo, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Andrew, J. Phenix, B. T., Jack of Worcester, Triangle, W. T. W., S. M., Carr, Philo-Chess, Simple Simon, Henry, W. P. I., G. W., S. L., I. D. T., Phillis, M. F., Subaltern, Felix, Munro, Northern Girl, Derevon, are correct. All others are wrong.

* The answers to Chess Correspondents are for the most part postponed from want of room until next week.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to Q 6th	P takes B (best)	3. K to B 3rd, followed by B to K 4th, and Q to Q B 3rd; mate.	
2. K to B 2nd	K R P, Q R P, or B moves		
(If he move the King, or the Queen's Pawn, White mates at once.)			
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to K B 2nd (ch)	K moves	5. B to Q 4th	K moves (best)
2. P to K Kt 4 (ch)	K moves	6. B to Q R sq	K moves
3. K to B 6th	K moves (best)	7. P to K Kt 6th	
4. P to K Kt 5th	K moves	And mates next move.	
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to K R 6th	K moves	3. Q to K B 3rd	Mate.
2. Q to K R sq	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 700.
By J. B., of Bridport.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Well-fought game between Prince DEMETRIUS OUBOUSSOFF and Mr. SCHUMOFF.

(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince D. O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince D. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Kt takes K R P	Kt takes K B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. Kt to K B 5th	Q Kt to K 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. R tks K Kt (<i>cd</i>)	P takes R
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Q to K R 3rd (<i>eh</i>)	K to Kt sq
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	28. P to K Kt 5th	P to K R sq
7. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th	(<i>e</i>)	(<i>f</i>)
8. P to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to his sq (<i>a</i>)	29. Kt to K R 6th	K to Kt 2nd
9. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th	(<i>ch</i>) (<i>g</i>)	
10. Q to her Kt 3rd	Castles	30. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K R 2nd
11. Q B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	31. Q to K R 4th	Kt to Q 6th
12. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to K 2nd	32. R to K 2nd	Q R to K sq
13. Q R to K sq	P to K R 3rd	33. B to K B 2nd	P to K B 6th (<i>d</i>)
14. P to Q 4th	B takes K	34. R to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
15. Kt takes B	K to R sq	35. Q to K B 4th	Q R to K 3rd
16. Kt to K R 4th (<i>b</i>)	P to K R 4th	36. R to K sq	K R to K R sq
17. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K B 3rd	37. R to K Kt sq	K to B sq
18. K to R sq	P takes Q P	38. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q R takes Kt (<i>d</i>)
19. P takes P	B takes P	39. P takes R	Q takes P
20. P to K B 4th (<i>c</i>)	B to Q B 4th	40. Q takes Q	R takes Q
21. P to K Kt 4th	B takes B	41. B to Q 5th	P to K B 7th
22. Q takes B	P to K Kt 3rd		

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD. COMMITTEE.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.,
John Blackwood, Esq.,
John B. Buckstone, Esq.,
William Collins, Esq.,
Peter Cunningham, Esq.,
John Deane, Esq.,
Charles Dickens, Esq.,
Hopworth Dixon, Esq.,
John Forster, Esq.,
Charles Knight, Esq.,
John Leach, Esq.,
Mark Lemon, Esq.,
Edward Lloyd, Esq.,
Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.,
Charles Mackay, Esq.,
Daniel Maclean, Esq., R.A.,
William C. Macready, Esq.,
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.,
Samuel Phelps, Esq.,
William H. Russell, Esq.,
Albert Smith, Esq.,
Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A.,
William M. Thackeray, Esq.,
Benjamin Webster, Esq.,
W. Henry Wells, Esq.,
HONORARY SECRETARY—Arthur Smith, Esq.,
Office, at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
(handsonely placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Willert
Stale).

The Committee, in remembrance of their deceased friend, beg to
announce the following occasions—

THIS EVENING, JULY 18th, will be represented, for
the Second Time, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, Regent-
street, Mr. Wilkie Collins's new romantic Drama, in Three Acts, **THE
FROZEN DEEP**, performed by the Amateur Company of Ladies and
Gentlemen who originally represented it in private.—Captain Ebs-
worth (of the Sea Mew), Mr. Edward Pigott; Captain Holding (of
the Wanderer), Mr. Alfred Dickens; Lieutenant Crayford, Mr. Mark
Lemon; Frank Aldersley, Mr. Wilkie Collins; Richard Wardour, Mr.
Charles Dickens; Lieutenant Stevenson, Mr. Young Charles; John
Want (ship's cook), Mr. Augustus Egg; Bateson and Barker (two of
the Sea Mew's people), Mr. Shirley Brooks and Mr. Frederick Evans;
Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Helen; Rose Ebsworth, Miss Kate; Lucy Cra-
ford, Miss Hogarth; Clara Burnham, Miss Mary; Nurse Esther, Mrs.
Francis; Maid, Miss Marley; Officers and Crews of the Sea Mew and
Wanderer. The scenery and scenic effects of the first act by Mr.
Telbin; the scenery and scenic effects of the second and third acts by
Mr. Stanfield, R.A., assisted by Mr. Buckstone's Farce, in Two
Acts, **UNCLE JOHN**: Nephew Hawke, Mr. Wilkie Collins; Edward
Easel, Mr. Frederick Evans; Uncle John, Mr. Charles Dickens;
Friend Thomas, Mr. Mark Lemon; Andrew, Mr. Young Charles;
Niece Hawk, Miss Hogarth; Eliza, Miss Kate; Mrs. Comfort, Miss
Martha; Musical Composer, Mr. Francesco Berger. The audience are
respectfully desired to be in their places by ten minutes to eight
o'clock. Stalls, One Guinea; Area, Ten Shillings and Sixpence; Am-
phitheatre, Five Shillings.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22nd, Mr. W. M. THACKER-
RAY will deliver a LECTURE on WEEK-DAY PREACHERS in
St. MARTIN'S HALL. To commence at Eight precisely, and last
one hour and a half. Prices of Admission: Stalls, Five Shillings;
Body of the Hall and Centre Gallery, each Two Shillings; Back
Seats and Side Galleries, each One Shilling.

On FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24th, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS
will read his CHRISTMAS CAROL in St. MARTIN'S HALL. The
Reading will commence at Eight precisely, and will last two hours.
Prices of Admission: Stalls, Five Shillings; Body of the Hall, Centre
Gallery, and Side Galleries, each Two Shillings; Back Seats, each
One Shilling.

On SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 25th, will be repeated, at the
GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street, for the Last Time,
Mr. Wilkie Collins's new romantic Drama, in Three Acts, **THE
FROZEN DEEP**. Performed by the Amateur Company of Ladies and
Gentlemen who originally represented it in private. The scenery and
scenic effects of the first act by Mr. Telbin; the scenery and
scenic effects of the second and third acts by Mr. Stanfield, R.A.,
assisted by Mr. Buckstone's Farce, in Two Acts, **UNCLE
JOHN**. Musical Composer, Mr. Francesco Berger. The audience are
respectfully desired to be in their places by ten minutes to eight
o'clock. Stalls, One Guinea; Area, Ten Shillings and Sixpence;
Amphitheatre, Five Shillings.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29th, will be represented at the
THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's
Drama, in Three Acts, **THE KENT DAY**. Grantley, Mr. F. Hall; Old
Crums, Mr. C. Selby; Martin Heywood, Mr. B. Webster; Toby Hey-
wood, Mr. Billington; Silver Jack (as originally performed by him),
Mr. H. Wallack; Hyssop (as originally performed by him), Mr. P.
Bedford; Bullfrog, Mr. Wright; Beantalk, Mr. C. J. Smith; Stephen,
Mr. Moreland; Second Farmer, Mr. Romer; Colley, Mr. Sanders;
Mr. Henry; Rachel Heywood, Mr. Colley; Polly Briggs, Mrs.
Kealey. To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Drama,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN. William (as originally performed by him),
Mr. T. P. Cooke; Captain Crostree, Mr. Billington; Raker, Mr. J.
Bland; Hatchet, Mr. C. J. Smith; Doggrass, Mr. C. Selby; Admiral,
Mr. Garden; Jacob Twig, Mr. Moreland; Gnatbrain, Mr. Buckstone;
Blue Peter, Mr. P. Bedford; Seaweed, Mr. Romer; Quaid, Mr. Sanders;
Lieutenant Pike, Mr. F. Hall; Yarn, Mr. Waye; Ploughshare, Mr.
Henry; Black-eyed Susan, Miss M. Oliver; Dolly Mayflower, Miss
Wyndham.

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usual, except the Private Boxes, which may be had at the Com-
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